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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MARCH 26 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2266

IMPORTANT BILLS BEFORE BOTH HOUSES THIEVES ON MAUI ISLE

THE DAY IN THE SENATE

The Republican Senators Go Out Mad.

A HOME RULE MONOPOLY

Wilcox Legislature Going at Break-neck Pace to the Pali.

THE political thermometer of the Senate showed yesterday that the quicksilver indicating the temperature of that "august body" runs fairly even with that which proved that it was a very hot day yesterday. The chaplain got through his work in a rather drowsy manner in the morning. Cayless rattled off his minutes and Bush interpreted some of them when the clock stopped. It was 9:47 a. m. when the old clock in the ex-billiard room refused to keep time, and from that moment everything went wrong.

Fans were in demand and we believe that Senator Kalue will make a statesmanlike move tomorrow and have electric fans placed in the Senate chamber to cool the uneasy brains of the wise men and brush off the mosquitoes from the pates of the solons.

There were no flies on Senator Paris when he started the ball by introducing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of \$302,000 be inserted in the loan bill or appropriation bill for roads and bridges, etc., in the district of South Hilo, Island of Hawaii, as more fully appears in items hereto attached and made a part of this resolution.

J. D. PARIS, Senator First District.

Paris evidently doesn't mean to let the taxpayers off easily, but it is clear that his "extravaganza" will be followed shortly by more jingling music in the Senate.

Senator White then gave a fine exhibition of his true American sentiments, per Judge Humphreys, in offering the following report for the majority of the judiciary committee on Senate bill 4, entitled "An act relating to exemption of certain property from attachment and execution and repealing section 1453 of the Civil Laws:

We beg leave to report that they have carefully examined and considered said bill. The object of the bill is praiseworthy in the extreme.

The policy of all American States and Territories is to provide liberal exemptions so far as to give one the opportunity to mend his broken fortunes and to protect the wife and children against the improvidence and recklessness of the husband and father; also to secure to the laborer and the professional man the tools and appliances and the books and instruments with which they respectfully earn a livelihood. While commending to the fullest extent, the very laudable purpose of this bill, we yet deem it illiberal and congested and recommend that the same do not pass.

Senate bill 26, with the same object in view and yet more comprehensive and more in the interests of struggling humanity, is in the opinion of the majority free from any objections.

WM. WHITE, S. E. KAUIE.

I do not concur.

G. R. CARTER.

The report was adopted.

And the good "American" from Lahaina and the judiciary committee then presented the following report, which also has the earmarks of a learned Circuit Judge and relates to "An act to provide for the exemption of certain personal property from attachment, execution, distress and forced sale of every nature and description," and repealing an act entitled "An act to facilitate the recovery of rents, passed on the 10th day of January, 1885, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act," and reads:

The majority of your committee are of the opinion and belief that said bill is free from every objection of any sort. The only wonder is that such a law was not put upon our statute books a quarter of a century ago. The committee strongly urges the passage of the bill.

WM. WHITE, S. E. KAUIE.

I do not concur.

G. R. CARTER.

This report was also adopted and the bill was ordered typewritten and read the third time on Tuesday.

Senator Kaohi introduced a resolution calling for \$25,000 for roads in Kona and Kohala.

The resolution was referred to the public lands committee.

Mr. Achi introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the same committee:

Resolved, That the sum of \$25,000 may be inserted in the appropriation



A DAY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

bill or loan bill for the expenses of grading, filling and macadamizing the road on the east side of Kahili valley, extending from King street.

Senator White gave notice of his intention to introduce an amendment to rule 77 of the Senate rules, relating to the punishment for disorderly conduct of any member of the Senate.

This means simply that any member displacing the majority can be expelled by a simple majority vote, while under the present rules it takes a two-thirds vote of the elected members of the Senate to remove a member.

The amendment will be introduced tomorrow and carried and there will be no further use for the "previous question," as the minority Senators will simply be fired out if they should oppose the Russell-White combination.

Senator J. Brown wanted more time to look into the bill relating to the distillation of spirituous liquor. He hadn't "seen" any liquor man yet, nor had he been "seen," and he admitted that he didn't understand the provisions of the bill, which will be called again tomorrow.

Then Senate bill 39, the most important measure presented, was called and passed by a party vote of 9 to 6, the Republicans opposing the measure vigorously. The bill is short and reads:

"An Act to abolish capital punishment within the Territory of Hawaii, and to substitute in lieu thereof imprisonment for life.

"Section 1. That capital punishment within the limits of the Territory of Hawaii is hereby abolished.

"Section 2. That wherever capital punishment is provided in the Penal Laws or elsewhere in the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, such provision is hereby repealed, and imprisonment for, with or without hard labor, at the discretion of the court, is hereby substituted instead of capital punishment."

The atmosphere was sultry then and it didn't need a weather bureau to predict a storm. Several Shriners, gentlemen and ladies, had entered the senatorial sanctum, and smiled approvingly at the noble Senators and their work, which was recorded as follows:

Third reading of Senate Bill 6, relating to forest roads. On the ayes and noes being taken a unanimous vote in favor of the passage of the bill was registered.

Third reading of Senate Bill 37, relating to the regulation of the fees of witnesses and jurors. Postponed until Tuesday on motion of Mr. J. Brown, who stated that he had an amendment which he wished to introduce.

And then started a circus which ended in an early adjournment and in the non-appearance of the Republican members during the afternoon session. The bill under consideration relates to the appointment of bailiffs in the different Circuit Courts, and to their pay, and is really, to all appearances, at least, a very innocent measure. It led, however, to the most heated debate that the Senate has yet witnessed. The Republican members were on their feet and pounded their desks, and tried to get the chair to give a fair ruling, according to parliamentary rules. They might as well have talked to the people on Mars, because the majority wouldn't listen, and even Senator Paris was turned down with a dull, awful thud.

The evil genius of Senator White was sitting close to that gentleman and instilling his venom into the honorable gentleman who possesses many good points, and all fairness and justice were cast to the winds.

On motion of Mr. Kanuha, a recess was taken, and in the heat of the excitement it was presented as an adjournment, and the Senate broke up, some members holding that they were adjourned till today, and others saying it was only a recess.

Prior to the exodus, Cecil Brown called for fair play, and Paris, for time to say a few words. Achi reminded the president of a ruling given a few days ago, directly opposite to the present ruling of the chair, and Carter said that the minority might as

well stay away for good, as long as the president acted as a partisan simply.

"We will never come back," cried the Senator, and "Billy" White said, "Haoe pilikia, kokua; that suits me." But Carter came back.

The afternoon session opened in a peculiarly gloomy manner. The faithful nine, "Home unruled," were there, but not a member of the Republican party. Senator Carter appeared at the door, looked disgusted, shrugged his shoulders, and cleared out, and then Mr. Baldwin appeared, and like the sincere and earnest man he is, took his seat, whispering to a sympathetic newspaper man, "I am hopeless, but I am here for keeps." And then Senator White and his compatriots had a legislative picnic. The following bill passed second reading and will be pushed through on Wednesday next. It reads: "An Act to prohibit the employment of any person not a duly qualified voter of the Territory of Hawaii, as a laborer upon any public work of any kind, manner or description in the Territory of Hawaii, by any public officer, servant or agent of the Territory of Hawaii, or by any contractor under and with the Territory of Hawaii; and to provide a penalty for the violation of such Act."

Under suspension of the rules Kanuha's bill relating to a Territorial boarding school at Lahaina passed second reading.

No bill was called for a legislative kindergarten, a measure which surely would have been supported.

When came White's concurrent resolution, which is intended to give into the hands of the Hawaiians the full control of the Legislature in the future sessions, Judge Humphreys, whose man Friday drafted the concurrent resolution, should be congratulated on his success in the forenoon of said day, as well as the Senator, Baldwin, who stuck to his colors, and spoke earnestly and sincerely against such an unprecedented measure. He referred to the Governor's veto, but was responded to by a derisive laughter of the Humphreys' men, who know that a concurrent resolution is not submitted to the Governor. The resolution reads:

Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives for the purpose of electing and appointing eight Senators from among the members of the Senate for the term and period of four years.

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, the House of Representatives concurring, that on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1901, the members of the Senate and the members of the House of Representatives do convene in joint session in the chamber of the House of Representatives at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with the president of the Senate presiding over such joint session, and the clerk of the House of Representatives and the secretary of the Senate acting as clerks of said joint session, and that the Senate and the House of Representatives in joint session aforesaid, shall directly upon being called to order by the presiding officer aforesaid of said joint session, proceed to nominate and elect two members of the Senate from the First Senatorial District, who shall hold their respective offices as Senators for the period and term of four years; two members of the Senate from the Second Senatorial District, who shall hold their respective offices as Senators for the term and period of four years; three members of the Senate from the Third Senatorial District, who shall hold their respective offices as Senators for the period and term of four years; the nominations of all such Senators shall be viva voce, and the vote thereon shall be viva voce by aye and nay on the roll call of the Senate by the secretary thereof, and House of Representatives by the clerk thereof, respectively. The said joint session may adjourn from time to time, and for such length of time as may be necessary until the election of the several Senators aforesaid is completed. The Senators who receive a majority of all of the votes

of the joint session, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present, shall be duly elected, provided that the vote shall be taken so as to elect one Senator at a time, and

"Be it further resolved, by the Senate aforesaid, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Senators so elected as provided in the preceding resolution, be respectfully declared, assigned and apportioned to the Senatorial term of four years, in conformity with section thirty of an Act of the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States, approved on the 30th day of April, 1900, and entitled, 'An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii,' and that the eight Senators elected, as above provided, shall severally be furnished with a certificate of apportionment signed by the presiding officer and the clerks of said joint session aforesaid, which certificate shall entitle said Senators to hold their respective offices for the term of four years; and

"Be it further resolved by the Senate aforesaid, the House of Representatives concurring, that a copy of these resolutions and the proceedings of the of the Senate aforesaid, and House of Representatives aforesaid, in joint session as provided in the foregoing resolution, be entered at large upon the journal of the Senate and the journal of the House of Representatives, respectively."

Senator White, in response to Mr. Baldwin's appeal for fair play, simply answered: "We have got the opportunity, and we will use it." The resolution was passed, re-consideration moved and lost, and Henry P. Baldwin, who is as true a patriot as Hawaii ever saw, walked out with sadness in his heart for the misguided Hawaiians, but as usual, showing himself a good and brave loser.

The Senate adjourned.

J. F. BROWN IS INQUIRY ON

The Committee of the House to investigate Commissioner Brown's trip to Washington has made this report:

House Representatives, Honolulu, T. H., March 25, 1901. The Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: Your Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements, to whom was referred House Resolution No. 14, relating to the appointment of the Commissioner of Public Lands from this Territory, his whereabouts, his mission, whether he was receiving his salary during his absence; which resolution had been returned to this committee by the private secretary of the Governor with the statement that it was not in such shape as could be considered by him; and also House Resolution No. 38, by Mr. Gillilan, relating to the reasons why such previous resolution was not in proper shape, in reply to which latter resolution your committee received a communication from the private secretary of the Governor last Saturday morning, stating that the Governor would be ready to receive your committee Saturday at 10 o'clock, which communication was reported to the House by this committee, whereupon we were authorized to wait upon the Governor at the appointed hour, beg leave to report as follows:

All the members of your committee met with the Governor at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, whereupon proceedings were had as per transcript of stenographic notes hereto attached and made a part of this report.

JESSE P. MAKAINAL, Chairman. A. F. GILFILLAN, R. PUUKI, WM. R. NAUHA, W. H. MAKERAU.

Conference of the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements of the House of Representatives with the Governor in Relation to House Resolution No. 14 and No. 38, March 25, 1901. Present Messrs. Makainal, Gil-

fillan, Nauha, Puuki, and Makerau. Members of the Committee; and Honorable Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. Gillilan introduced the various members of the committee to the Governor. The chairman of the committee handed the Governor a copy of House Resolution No. 14, relating to the absence of the Commissioner of Public Lands.

The Governor—This is the resolution which was sent me first by you, is it not?

Mr. Makainal—Yes; this is the one I sent you first.

The Governor—I do not know that there is any need of responding to the other resolution, which asks for the reason why this resolution was not in shape to be considered by me. The reason, you appreciate, was that the first resolution was not properly certified by the clerk; the second one was. It may seem a matter of little importance to you, but long experience has shown that it is best to be particular about the authenticity of papers.

Mr. Gillilan—We have got to get practice in this sort of thing.

The Governor—The first one was certified by you, I believe. (Addressing Mr. Makainal.)

Mr. Makainal—I certified to it.

The Governor—You should have demanded the clerk's certificate. In regard to the second resolution, if you wish me to respond I will do so.

Mr. Gillilan—I think it would be a good thing.

The Governor—I am just waiting for papers that came in yesterday. I do not wish to be technical, but experience has shown that it facilitates business to recognize certain ways of doing things, particularly as to the correctness of copies of documents.

Mr. Gillilan—There are so many greenhorns in the House, we don't know how to make the very best of intentions mistake; will you?

The Governor—I know that a great many members have had no experience in legislative procedure. These two resolutions, I suppose, are worded just the same—the one Mr. Makainal certified to and the one that came in yesterday. As soon as I received this one yesterday I immediately told Mr. Hawes to arrange for a meeting, as the resolution was perfectly satisfactory. I suppose you know that Mr. Brown has returned, and is now in the City.

Mr. Gillilan—We were aware of that, but as the committee had been appointed yesterday, we were compelled to carry out the wishes of the House.

The Governor—This is a letter that was given Mr. Brown to take with him. (Reads from his letter-press copy book.)

December 11, 1900, etc.

The Governor—The latter part of last year there was some uncertainty as to the authority of the Territorial Government in the management of Government lands. Mr. Baird, the United States Attorney, has expressed the opinion that the Territorial Government was not authorized to proceed with the disposition of Government lands according to the Hawaiian law. The instructions from Washington have been such that we felt that we had authority, but this matter coming up from an officer of the United States Government, and the matter having gone to the Government at Washington, it seemed to me desirable that Mr. Brown should be there. Mr. Brown is better posted on land laws, and knows better what has been done and what is being done in that connection than any one else in the country.

It seemed better that he should be there, especially in regard to this matter that Mr. Baird has raised; also in regard to some provisions of the Organic Act which were not very well understood here—mainly the provision in a section relating to the legislative power.

Legislative authority, section 55, after providing that the Legislature shall have power and so forth not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable, goes on to say that the Legislature shall not grant any special or exclusive privileges, immunities or franchises without the approval of Congress, but it may by general act pro-

(Continued on page 7.)

MAUI, March 23.—Petty larcenies are most common nowadays on central Maui; clothes are stolen while hanging on the line, chickens are spirited away from the roost, and many little articles have recently been taken from the yards and premises of the residents of Wailuku, Kahului and Spreckelsville. Respectable, law-abiding citizens are becoming fearful, not only because of these thefts, but also because of what they anticipate will soon take place—hold-ups on the public highway, and other crimes similar to those recently committed at Mori's store, Kahului, and at Camp 5, Spreckelsville. Porto Ricans, American negroes and laborers of other nationalities, are often met strolling idly about the country, and the old adage about Satan and idle hands may soon be verified.

A NEGRO BURGLAR.

Last Saturday, the 18th, Fred Wood, one of the men who committed the burglary at Camp 5, Spreckelsville, was caught hiding around the lumber yard of the Kahului Railroad Company, and was arrested by the police. Something over \$200 of the money alleged to have been stolen, was found upon his person.

During Tuesday, the 19th, District Magistrate McKay, of Wailuku, committed Fred Wood to trial by the Grand Jury on the charge of burglary. He was one of the Alabama strikers employed at Camp 5, Spreckelsville.

The St. Patrick's dance given in the Paila Hall last Saturday evening, the 16th, was a most successful social event. At least a hundred people from Spreckelsville, Kahului, Hamakua, Makawao and Paila participated in the pleasures of the evening. Appropriate to the occasion, the prevailing tone of decoration of the hall's interior was green, festoons of ferns gracefully adorning the walls. The white dresses of the ladies were brightened with knots of green, and the gentlemen wore green neckties, or bits of green ribbon in their buttonholes. The dancing continued until 11:30 p. m., when elaborate refreshments were served. The Hamakua people straggled hard, finished the music, and Messrs. Hagencamp and Aiken managed the floor. Those present were grateful to Messrs. Carley, Hagencamp and other Paila people, who were the hosts of the evening.

GENERAL NOTES.

During Monday morning, the 18th, a heavy mantle of snow covered the summit slopes of Haleakala. This may have been caused by the coldness of the atmosphere, induced by a slight electric storm during the evening before.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lowrie, of Spreckelsville, are about to depart for a trip to Japan. They will be gone for four months. During their stay abroad Mr. Lowrie will inspect the method of sugar making in vogue in Java and in other places.

Mr. Benjamin D. Baldwin, head luna of Hamakua plantation, has accepted the position of assistant manager of the Hawaiian Commercial Company, thus filling the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. David Center. Mr. Baldwin and family will remove to Spreckelsville during the first part of April upon the return of Manager H. A. Baldwin from California.

During the afternoon of the 21st, the Ladies' Thursday Club met at the residence of Mrs. W. O. Aiken, Makawao.

On the 20th Mrs. K. M. Kauka, of Makawao, died of dropsy. She was between fifty and sixty years of age. On the same day Richard Hanke, son of D. D. Hanke, the well known carpenter, died of dropsy in his home at Kula. Richard was about twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dowsett and children came from Honolulu per Claudine of the 20th, summoned to Makawao on account of the serious illness of Dr. Robert McKibbin, the uncle of Mr. Dowsett. Mr. Dowsett returns to Honolulu today. Dr. McKibbin is better.

Dr. J. H. Raymond, of Honolulu, also arrived by the Claudine, having been called to consult with Dr. W. F. McConkey concerning the sickness of Dr. McKibbin. After the consultation Dr. Raymond departed for Kahikini.

Rev. William Ault, of Wailuku, will preach at the Paila Foreign Church next Sunday, the 24th.

The Kula-Ulupalakua road has been repaired in a rough way, so that it can be traveled with safety.

Wireless telegraphy seems to be a success as far as Maui is concerned. During the past week a message was sent from Maui to Honolulu, and an answer received, all within an hour.

Weather, showery in eastern Maui.

A Kerosene Famine.

The supply of kerosene and gasoline in Honolulu is rapidly becoming depleted and prices are advancing in proportion. The reason of the shortage is that vessels are meeting with such a demand to carry other cargoes that they do not deem it worth the risk to take inflammable stuff.

Only a little while ago kerosene sold for a little over \$2 a case; now \$3 a case is being asked. Although gasoline has not as yet been advanced, it is expected that the price of this article will soon take a jump. Unless further shipments of kerosene and gasoline are soon received from the Coast there is likely to be a famine in this line of goods.

Ship owners at the present time do not find it necessary to accept cargoes of coal oil and gasoline, as other stuff, which is not inflammable, is pouring in on them and they have all they can do to handle it.

A tariff war has commenced at Kingston, Jamaica, between the Royal Mail Line of London and Elder, Dempster & Co. of Liverpool, on freight between England and Jamaica. Both lines are cutting rates heavily.

SENATE AND THE CASH

The \$45,000 Still Shy of the Rake.

USUAL TIME. WASTING TALK

The Governor Sends a Message to Both Houses About a Code Revision.

(From Monday's Daily.)

A casual spectator in the Senate on Saturday would have thought the meetings of that august body were held in Bedlam and not in the merry bungalow. None of the Senators seemed to find their seats uncomfortable and at all times during the session not less than three or four solons were on their feet at one time and addressing the bewildered President. Senator White did not sit down for one moment during the meeting of the Senate, a fact which may be accounted for, perhaps, by boils.

Senator Carter had recovered the use of his injured leg and was able to kick on numerous occasions, and the safety valve of the unruly body of legislators, Senator Baldwin, did not put in an appearance.

The excitement of the Senators was caused by the muchly wanted and badly needed bill providing for an appropriation for the expenditures of the Legislature.

Not a word of opposition to the measure has been heard from the minority or from the Governor, who only asks that the bill be presented to him in such a form that he can sign it and allow it to become law. "We will do anything," cried Senator White, "if we can get the bill through now and 'ketch' the coin this afternoon," and then he made numerous motions and withdrew them all, and after many attempts to get down to business the Senate adjourned and White & Co. had to assume the painful duty of calling on the financial backers of the Home Unruly, instead of on the treasury, for the weekly supply of the stuff which buys the gin and the squid, so dear to the heart of "us kamaainas."

The chaplain of the Senate had not anticipated any trouble, so he made his prayer short, and the secretary, who can read in any language, did not delay the business of the Senate.

Kalaupokalani moved that the rules be suspended. The motion carried, and the "Father of His Country" wanted the now celebrated \$45,000 for legislators' bill reconsidered. All were jubilant, and it looked as if a peaceful session was in sight. He presented the following report for the committee on enrollment, revision and printing, to whom had been referred the joint resolution of Mr. White, introduced in the Senate to take the place of House Bill No. 1:

"Your committee met with the Governor and discussed the resolution and, as a result of this discussion, your committee decided, with the consent of this House, to return the resolution to the House with the report that nothing had been done."

The learned ex-magistrate from Molokai stated that he had seen the Governor and received a gentle and most courteous suggestion to drop the absurd joint resolution, which, so far, had blocked the passage of the Independent's most important bill.

Senator White started moving. He moved that House amendments to the bill before the Senate be concurred in by the Senate, and that the bill pass its third reading. The motion carried, as did the next resolution of the honorable admiral of the late General Harrison, to the effect that the chairman of the engrossing committee of the Senate meet with the chairman of a like committee of the House and present the matter in its new shape to the Governor.

Kanahu and all the tailors of Tooley street started then to make motions. Kanahu said "Awe, the only thing he has done so far, and John Brown's body of Hilo was resurrected. Then there was a half hour which would have made the old people who were in the architectural business at Babel green with envy, and a recess was taken, in which the members were asked to endeavor to find out what they were doing, or rather, what they were not doing."

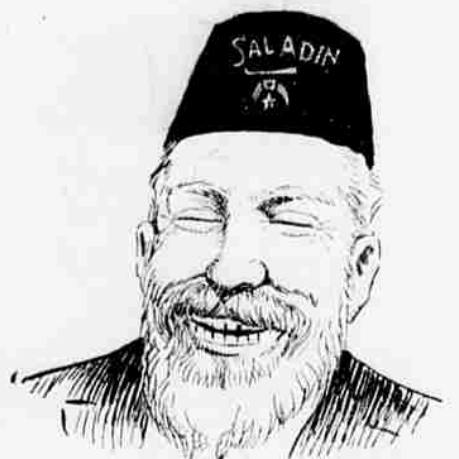
An extra session was held during the recess on the bungalow veranda, which was as entertaining as the show on the side of the billiard room in which the "august body" meets. Senator Carter spied the Governor's secretary leaving the executive building for the senatorial billiard chamber, dressed faultlessly in a frock coat and wearing a tall hat and carrying a large document, evidently a "message," in his hand. The Senator insisted on a sergeant-at-arms, but looking rather amused at being present at the peculiar procedure of business.

Senator White had moved the previous question after his return from a visit to the enrollment committee of the "lower" House, and Achi was opposing it. The Palama Senator was flourishing a big volume bound in Bulletin calf—in the face of the Chief's subject, who was occupying the chair.

"This is Cushing's Manual on Parliamentary Rules," roared the Palamaite. "I will present other authorities to show that this motion of the Senator from Lahaina is quite malikai." By the chair, it is as the show in his house. I am as white as authority, and I claim and rule and make and do. You out of order Mr. Achi. Sit down, now!"

At that moment Senator Carter was

AND THE LEGISLATURE MAY GRANT THESE LICENSES



FROM THE GENERAL EXPRESSION ABOUT TOWN, THE SHRINERS ENJOYED THEIR VISIT HERE

THE WARSPITE MEN PLAYED GOOD FOOT BALL BUT WILL HAVE TO PLAY BETTER



THE PRINCESS AT WASHINGTON



NUF SAID



UNCLE SAM STOOD UP FOR TOOPER

PICTORIAL REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S NEWS.

HOUSE HAS SHORT SESSION

Several Bills of Prime Importance Come Up During the Day.

THE House of Representatives held a short session on Saturday. The principal event of the day was the report of the committee on public lands and internal improvements, reporting that they had a communication from the private secretary to the Governor advising them that he was ready to meet them at 10 o'clock. Mr. Makinai, chairman of the committee, brought up the matter the first thing after roll call, but it was deferred until the reports of other standing committees were taken up. After considerable discussion the committee was authorized to take up the matter again and confer with the Governor. As the stenographer of the House was ordered to go with the committee, the House took a recess until the committee came back, which was about a half hour later. The formal report of the committee was reported verbally that all the questions asked by the House in relation to the visit of Land Commissioner Brown to the national capital had been fully answered by the Executive. Later in the day the reply of the Governor to the letter addressed to him by the speaker in reference to the communications not being in shape was received.

Kawaiaho's bill for a library in each school was reported back and referred to the committee on finance. The public health committee recommended the indefinite postponement of the leprosy segregation bill by Kaniho and said it was an imposition on the House to present such a bill, as it simply re-enacted the old law. Kumaia's bill for sending youths abroad to be educated was also recommended to be killed, as it was class legislation. Kumaia made a good fight to save the bill, but all he succeeded in securing was the postponement of the consideration of the report until the bill should come up in regular course. Judging from the fate of Dickey in a similar instance, the bill will be killed for sure when the matter comes up. The committee favored the passage of House bill to prevent mis-

ors from being in or about saloons and third reading was set for Monday. After it had all been done Hoogs came to the point of realization of what had been done and was about to put in a word to save the bill when he found it had been passed on second reading while he was busy with other matters and now stood a good show for passage. Monsarrat remarked that he has to keep an eye on Hoogs and tell him how to vote.

Robertson was away again, but his bill went over without any formalities this time.

There was a majority report on the bill to reduce the tax on dogs to one dollar for both sexes, and it was laid over to come up with the minority report, which will probably not be presented until Robertson comes back, as he is on the committee on judiciary, which had the bill in hand. The judiciary committee, however, reported back a petition from Koolau relating to the proposed land tax, and it will be taken up again with the bill which the special taxation committee will probably bring in.

Two bills came in from the printer, Nos. 52 and 54, the first being the Board of Health leprosy and consumption exclusion act and the other Nallima's bill for the prevention of taking property for road purposes without the consent of the owners.

A message was received from the Governor early in the session, but it went over until the session was about over, when Makekau called it up and it was read. The message was brought in by the Governor's private secretary, who was dressed in a long Prince Albert, and carried a file on his arm as he marched up the aisle and deposited the document on the speaker's table. The sergeant-at-arms now receives all communications from the Senate and Governor and announces them to the speaker, which rather adds to the dignity of the occasion.

The message is given in the report of Senate proceedings. Under resolutions, Makinai brought in a big report on improving nearly all the streets in Honolulu in the Fifth District, that is, west of Nuuanu street, while Messman helped out the Fourth District by asking for improvements for the Palolo Valley road.

They wanted the House to take up the Governor's estimates, which have up to now, been lying on the table, but the House would have none of it, and shelved the resolution, calling on the committee on public expenditures to bring in one or more appropriation bills. Emmelhuth wanted some more information about the Diamond Head road, and Beckley wants the Governor to instruct the heads of departments and the police to bring in all the information by way of documents and oral testimony that the committee of public health may properly consider the bills relating to leprosy and kindred matters. Their resolutions passed. Dickey's bill on this subject was killed on second reading by adoption of the committee's report.

Two notices were received from the Senate. They had concurred in the House amendment to the famous House Bill 1, being the \$45,000 appropriation bill for this session's expenses, and the bill now goes to the Governor. It is said that the reason this was done was that there was a strong question about the legality of appropriating money by joint resolution. The other communication announced the death of the House concurrent resolution relating to the appointment of a committee to extend the fire limits over Chinatown, or at least to investigate and report on the subject. As this resolution was laid up in the House once and finally resurrected, it does not look as though there was

much chance for this Legislature doing anything in that line unless by a regular act. The matter came up originally in a resolution introduced by Mr. Emmelhuth at the request of the Department of Public Works for authority to temporarily refuse permits in that district, so as to give a chance for legislation on the subject.

About all the other business transacted was the introduction of two new bills, one relating to the social evil, by Beckley, chairman of the public health committee, and the other being a purely legal measure to permit action for wrongful death, a law which is found on all the statute books of the States and Territories except Hawaii, by which a corporation may be made liable for the death of an employee in certain instances. Mr. Prendergast introduced the measure.

Two bills which had been brought in from the printer were referred to appropriate committees.

IT WAS A TORRID DAY

Honolulu Begins to Get a Taste of Summer Weather Now.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Old Sol went on a rampage yesterday and played havoc with collars and shirt bosoms and the tempers of everybody who thought it ought to be cool. When Old Sol beamed down upon the long glass tubes wherein the mercury is stored to notify citizens generally whether it is hot, cold or just medium, the contents began to steam, the tubes swelled out and for a time during the middle of the day it was believed that there would be a greater flurry in thermometers than ever occurred during a sugar or wheat panic. The beams from Sol's single eye started the mercury to boil and the liquid spurted up until 86 was reached—that is, in the thermometers hung out on Makiki door posts.

Everybody said, "Phew! ain't it hot?" and "everybody" else agreed that the expression just about fitted the torridity of the day. Pajamas, kimonos and holokus were a la mode, and those who dressed for church were only too glad to get back home from their devotions and slip into something that would give them the best chance to get cool. High collars succumbed early and even the low ones were uncomfortable to their wearers. The "shirt waist" men were out in force, carrying their coats under their arms. There was a general stampede for the beach and the consensus of expressions on the sands at Waikiki was "Ain't this lovely and cool, though?"

Just what impelled Sol to beam down upon suffering humanity so warmly is difficult to tell, unless it was the lack of wind from any quarter whatsoever. In the forenoon Makiki thermometers registered all the way from 82 to 86. As the afternoon wore on the heat became sweeter although there was no appreciable rise about 86. In the evening the mercury fell to about 80 and remained there until midnight, when the thermometers within doors registered 78 degrees.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Napa, Cal., is to have a new library. The California Legislature adjourned at midnight on March 15.

At last reports the state of trade in New York was very favorable.

The Hay-Raunclefote treaty was extended on March 16 for one year.

Wild riots prevail in Moscow. Grand Duke Sergius is very unpopular.

Andrew Carnegie has given five million dollars for branch libraries in New York.

Nearly 200 cars of fruit were sold in one week recently in the city of New York.

Stanford University has adopted the Berkeley system of graduate management.

King Leopold, the Belgian ruler, is scandalizing Brussels with high gambling.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to donate one million dollars to a new public library at St. Louis.

Glasgow has a smallpox scare, and 20,000 of its 600,000 inhabitants have been vaccinated already.

President Loubet of the French Republic recently expressed friendly sentiments toward America.

Severe fighting is going on in Morocco. General Rishbourg has established French authority south of Fez.

Plans have been begun for the new mining building at Berkeley University, donated by Mrs. Hearst.

General Frias and his staff of Filipinos have surrendered at Santa Cruz and taken the oath of allegiance.

It is announced with good authority that Carnegie will give \$25,000 towards a technical school at Pittsburgh.

Orders have been sent to General Chaffee to return from China, leaving only 150 men as a garrison guard.

Troops are being rushed to MacArthur's headquarters in the Philippines to replace those who are returning.

Herbert Croker, son of Richard Croker, fell on an Atlantic steamer and fractured his knee cap recently.

Rogoleoff, the Russian Minister of Public Instruction, who was shot by a student, died from his wounds.

The London Times has been censured by the House of Commons for publication of confidential conferences.

The census returns give the population of India as 294,000,000, an increase of 7,000,000 within the past ten years.

A festival of prune blossoms was held at Saratoga, Santa Clara county, recently, and was largely attended.

It is rumored that J. G. Johnston, a Philadelphia lawyer, may be appointed to succeed Attorney General Griggs.

There is almost half a billion of gross gold in the United States Treasury. The growth of the surplus is being stopped.

An automobile factory is to be established in Stockton and a line of autos may be run between that city and Lodi.

In a warm discussion in the Reichstag recently the question of German annexation in China was debated as a policy.

A large list of appointments of surgeons and assistants has been made by the President for the Army and Navy.

After a quarrel with his wife, George Ferrel of Fresno tried to commit suicide at Riverside, Cal., by drinking wild alcohol.

Leon Poon, a Chinese interpreter for the courts at San Jose, has been found to be the instigator of a recent highland war.

Under date of March 15, news comes that the Russians have seized the territory in dispute at Tien-Tsin and are holding it.

It is said that five Britons have been put to death by the Boers at Cape Town. Three other men have been sentenced to be executed.

Spain's kingdom of Asturias, according to the British Medical Journal, boasts of twenty-eight centenarians in a population of 200,000.

Lamar C. Quintero of New Orleans has been appointed a member of the Supreme Bench at Manila at a salary of \$7,000 per year.

It is said that instead of establishing a fort at Moscow, Russia, as reported, Russia is merely arranging for a coaling station there.

The body of General Harrison was placed in the casket and taken to the Capitol on March 16, and buried on Sunday, March 17.

Lake Copals in Boetia, famous in antiquity for its eels, has now been completely drained and turned into 48,000 acres of arable land.

It is said that the Goulds have perfected a scheme to extend the Missouri Pacific railroad, making it the great system of the Southwest.

Berlin is afflicted by a new toy imported from Paris. It is a pocket whistle that emits a whistle, winding up with a shriek of "mammy, mammy."

The Cleveland, Ohio, firm of Garigan, Parmelee and Whiteley has been placed in the hands of a receiver, claiming indebtedness to the amount of \$100,000.

Viscount Wolseley, former commander in chief of the British army, has admitted that he underestimated the strength of the Boers.

The London afternoon papers are discussing President Hadley's prediction that there will be an emperor installed in Washington within twenty-five years.

Bengal is suffering from the cocaine habit and efforts are being made to restrict the sale of the drug, which the Hindoos are using as a substitute for opium.

A corpse which has been found in a river near Jersey City is believed to be that of the insolvent millionaire, John Astor Chanler, who disappeared last November.

A hundred Indians and cowboys made a roundup in Arizona to corner and kill beasts of prey. Among the animals killed were grizzlies, coyotes, mountain lions, etc., were killed.

At a recent meeting of officials in France it was suggested that steps be taken to prevent a sugar monopoly in that country. The suggestion met with much favor.

It is stated by a San Francisco paper under date of March 16 that Russia has thrown down the gauntlet to Great Britain and that war in the Orient now seems inevitable.

Mrs. Arnold, wife of the son of Sir Edward Arnold, is in trouble with her landlady at Berkeley, to whom she and her husband owe \$300, and by whom their trunks have been attached.

Alvin S. Hewitt, a noted multimillionaire, recently refused to sell out his business at an acceptable price because his successors would close down the mills and throw the employees out of work.

Count Boni de Castellane, who was to meet M. de Rodays' editor of the Paris Figaro, on March 16, on the day previous gave a banquet to his friends. It has not yet been learned how the duel terminated.

Two of the most important Western railroads have withdrawn from the president's agreement, which provides for the pushing of the business through district committees, on account of the open rate cutting in Kansas.

Trinity College, Dublin, is going to make Earl Russell a doctor of letters on the strength of his book, "Forty-one Years in India." The college gave "Bohe" the honorary degree of doctor of laws twenty years ago.

Two daughters of Nelson Morris, the Chicago multimillionaire, were served with warrants for refusing to pay a Santa Barbara dressmaker for making shiftwaists. Rather than go to jail, they paid the bill and the costs.

Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

NEWS OF TRAMWAYS BILL WAS LAID ON TABLE

COURTS.

(From Saturday's daily.)

A master's report of considerable length was filed by P. Danson Kellet, Jr., yesterday in the matter of the estate of James Dodd, deceased, in pursuance of the order of court referring to the accounts of Rebecca A. Dodd and Robert William Cathcart, executor and executor thereof, filed.

The accounts and schedules filed in the matter are carefully gone over and analyzed and found to be correct, but the master's report specifies that it does not recommend at this time, the discharge of the executor and executor, as petitioned for. As reasons for this the report gives a list of unfinished matters that are cited as demanding further attention. The Beach road property is shown to be still in the possession of the executors, they having been unable to sell the same at the upset price of \$6,000, as per order of the court. The San Francisco property of the estate, valued at \$13,250, is subject to a mortgage of \$6,000 which is not yet settled. As far as known the matter of administration is still pending in the same court of San Francisco, being attended to by said Rebecca A. Dodd, from whom no returns in the matter have been received by the master. Also, there are not sufficient funds on hand to satisfy the amount of the legacies in full unless the legatees are willing to take pro rata and the residuary legatees are willing to take chances on the remainder, if any, of the San Francisco property, all of which, according to the master's report, would have to be mutually agreed.

The master recommends same business policies in reference to the Beach road property, as to the best methods of enhancing rentals, defraying expenses, etc.

The totals of the accounts, as verified by the master, are as follows: Commissions of executors, \$730.30; receipts of executors for their term, \$14,469.52; and their disbursements, \$6,516.54.

BRUNS ESTATE.

Petition for probate of will and notice of hearing were filed yesterday in the matter of the estate of Maria A. Bruns by Meta A. Sutherland, executrix, daughter of the deceased. The will of the decedent was also filed. It was made under date of October 22, 1900, and after providing for the payments of just debts and funeral expenses, it bequeaths as follows:

"To my son-in-law, William J. White, the sum of \$5,000, to be held by him in trust, to apply the income thereof from time to time for the use and benefit of my grandchildren, Mabel Bruns, Henry Bruns and George Bruns, and then the youngest of said grandchildren shall arrive at the age of legal majority, to divide the principal sum equally between them or the survivors of them, the lawful issue of any deceased grandchild, taking by right of representation. In case of death, disability or resignation of said trustee, a new trustee may be appointed by the Court having jurisdiction in such matters, and upon the appointment of a new trustee, the trust property shall vest in such new trustee, subject to the same trusts.

"My said trustee and any successor shall have power to vary the investments of the principal fund from time to time, in his discretion.

"All the real and residue of my estate, real and personal, shall descend and be equally divided between my four children, Meta Sutherland, wife of James Sutherland; Edward Bruns, William Bruns, and Adeline White, wife of William J. White, the lawful issue of any deceased child, taking by right of representation.

"I nominate and appoint my said daughter, Meta Sutherland, to be the executrix of this will, and I request and direct that she be exempt from giving a bond as such executrix.

The deceased died on March 18, 1901.

MINER DIVORCE.

The Supreme Court was occupied all day yesterday with the argument of the respective counsels upon the motion to dismiss process in the Miner divorce case. Hatch & Stillman represented the libellant and Magoon and Thompson appeared for the libellee.

The matter was taken under consideration late in the afternoon, and the Supreme Court adjourned until Monday morning.

COURT NOTES.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth has made return of the execution of the Supreme Court against S. Ahmi, in the case of Kapilani Estate, Limited, vs. S. Ahmi, in which judgment was given for \$151.82 in favor of the plaintiff. The return states that due and diligent search has failed to discover any real or personal property belonging to defendant, and the writ is therefore returned unsatisfied.

Petition for letters of administration and notice of hearing were filed yesterday by Carl G. Myhre, in the matter of the estate of Beta Myhre, who died on March 19, and left estate, according to the petition of the value of about \$405. The petitioner is the husband of the deceased.

Governor Dole did not, as was expected, receive the remnant of the Washington in regard to the Cooper matter in the Legislature. The last communication from the capital acknowledges receipt of Governor Dole's telegram in relation to the matter, but states that the written reports from the Cooper matter, at the date of writing, been received.

French Ship Cap Horn.

Fifty-one days from Iquique, the big four-masted ship Cap Horn, of 2,372 tons, arrived at San Francisco on the 11th instant. Aside from her immense size the Cap Horn is remarkable by reason of the fact that she is the first entirely water ballast ship to come to San Francisco. The vessel has a capacity for 1,750 tons of water ballast, of which 600 tons may be placed in the double bottom, and the remainder in the hold, which is in the center of the ship and divided into eight compartments. The Cap Horn, with four other ships of the same company—the A. D. Hordes, Tarapaca, Nord and France—were formerly employed in carrying coal from Cardiff to Rio Janeiro, and thence in water ballast to Valparaiso for nitrate. In 1889 the Cap Horn made the trip from Rio Janeiro to the west coast entirely with water ballast, and was the first ship to do this. The Cap Horn, commanded by Captain Hamon, is owned by Hordes & Sons, of Paris, who are said to possess one of the largest fleets of sailing vessels in the world, the number last year being thirty-eight, with a capacity of 119,560 tons.

C. H. W. Norton, of this city, was in Washington during the inauguration.

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING.



Size of the House When It Ejected Cooper.



Size of House When It Heard From Washington.

SENATE PAYS ITS TRIBUTE

Adjourns out of Respect to Ex-President Harrison.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The Senate met at the usual hour yesterday, and, seeing the flag at half-mast and the door to the Officers' Club closed, the solons behaved very well.

Senator Carter was in his chair but had no chance to make a speech, because, after routine business, the Senator from Lahaina moved an adjournment till tomorrow. Senator White showed his good common sense, on behalf of the Hawaiians, by laying a wreath of Aloha, in the shape of a tribute in eloquence, at the grave of the great American statesman who has passed away.

Mr. White, in presenting his motion to adjourn, spoke in the Hawaiian language and the gist of his speech was as follows:

"Mr. President:—I move that this house adjourn out of respect to the memory of Benjamin Harrison, a man whom we all knew as a brilliant politician, an honest statesman and a true American. It may be a surprise to my friend Mr. Baldwin and the haole in this house to hear me ask them to join in showing our respect to the deceased statesman. The Hawaiians have no reason to love the late Benjamin Harrison, under whose regime the first step to annexation was accomplished. We know that he was the man who deprived us of our independence through misrepresentation, but we are Americans now, and as Hawaiians we have learned to forget and forgive, and as subjects of the great country over which the Stars and Stripes float, we should show our respect to the great fellow citizen of ours who has passed away. I move the Senate adjourns until Saturday morning."

The motion, which was seconded by Senator Baldwin, was carried.

Before Senator White took the floor he following routine business had been transacted:

Senator Kanahele presented the following report of the committee on public health, to whom was referred the bill No. 20, entitled "An act for a Territorial school for the Territory of Hawaii which shall be known by the name of Lahainaluna Seminary, at the same place, and to appoint a board of trustees for the government of Lahainaluna Seminary and to determine the powers of such board of trustees," beg leave to report that we have had the same under careful consideration.

The object of the bill is:

First—In view of the probability that the Territory of Hawaii will be divided into counties, to make the Lahainaluna Seminary a Territorial school.

Second—To raise the standard and efficiency of the school and make it more of a school for manual training.

To carry out this object, the bill proposes that the affairs of the school shall be under the control and management of a board of trustees to be appointed as provided in the bill.

Your committee finds that Lahainaluna Seminary owns about 150 acres of land, from 90 to 100 acres of which is good cane land, now leased to the Pioneer Mill Co. for \$250.00 per year; that the Seminary owns a valuable water right, which is now leased to the same company for \$1,000 a year.

Your committee believes that the Seminary might use the land and water right in such a way as to nearly support the institution.

Lahainaluna Seminary is the only High school in the Territory where the poor boys of the land, who cannot afford to go to Kamehameha school, can get an education, and your committee strongly recommends raising the standard and efficiency of the institution, and to accomplish this we believe it would be a good plan to place the management of the school in a board of trustees, as provided in the bill.

Your committee has made so many changes in the wording of the bill that we think it best to introduce a substitute bill, the passage of which we recommend.

DAVID KANAHELE, Chairman Committee on Public Health and Education.

H. P. BALDWIN, D. KALAOKALANI.

A SURPRISE IN THE HOUSE

Pain's Tramway Bill Is Laid on the Table.

(From Saturday's daily.)

LITTLE was done in the House yesterday, but what there was went far. Lack of work in the morning caused a recess about 10. In the afternoon, on motion of Mr. Dickey (Rep.), the House adjourned soon after reconvening on account of the news of ex-President Harrison's death. One new bill was brought in and the Tramways franchise bill was killed. This latter action, taken in Prendergast's absence, was a genuine surprise.

Mr. Kekaula presented a petition on behalf of the residents of Punaluu, Kau, Hawaii, for a new schoolhouse. Referred to the committee on education. Also Mr. Paele, from residents of the Second precinct, Fifth district, for a law on personal taxes. Sent to the special committee on taxation.

The committee on public lands and internal improvements reported on a petition asking for an appropriation of \$500 for fixing up Kunalua Lane, Palama. They recommended that \$400 be appropriated for that purpose. Report adopted.

They also reported on a petition of Miss Anne Holt for damages relating to land taken for Maunakea street, Honolulu. They attached a map and reported that the land had been doubled in value on account of the street widening and consequently the Government had acted rightly in not paying her for the property.

However, the House was not ready to accept that theory entirely, and the report was laid upon the table, from which it can be taken later if the House desires.

The Sunday law committee was granted further time, as Mr. Aylett said he had been sick.

Hillo came in with a modest request for \$5,000 for his bullfight of Puna. Beckley thought it a good idea to see where the funds were to come from and got the matter sent to the public expenditures committee.

During the absence of Prendergast the Tramways franchise bill was brought up, and on motion of Mahoe, laid on the table. The speaker remarked: "Tabled and for ever."

Notice was given of two bills, one by Naillima for "An act to amend the Civil Laws relating to Oia reservation," the other by Beckley for "An act fixing penalties for procurers."

Mr. Robertson's act relating to practice in criminal cases came up again, but on account of his absence was again postponed.

The Tramways act, by Prendergast, entitled, "An act to authorize and provide for the construction, maintenance and operation of a street railway upon certain streets and roads in the district of Honolulu, and elsewhere on the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, by the Tramways Company, Limited," was laid on the table on its second reading. It was only read by title. Mr. Mahoe acted as undertaker and funeral director.

The clerk was instructed to inquire of the Senate the reasons why no action had been taken by it upon the resolution relating to extending the fire limits of Honolulu.

On motion of Mr. Beckley the House adjourned until 1:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House reconvened at 1:30. A communication had been received from the Board of Health recommending the repeal of the present alcoholic law and sale of methylated spirits. Laid over.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well-known and popular baker of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best medicine for children, as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.



HAWAIIAN

Souvenir! Spoons...

STERLING SILVER.

SOMETHING NEW.

SPECIAL PRICE. \$1.90 EACH

Sale for One Week Only, ending Monday Night, April 1st.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd. HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waiakua Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

THE DISPENSARY BILL CONSIDERED

Interviews With Many Local People.

REV. MR. AZBILL ANSWERS QUERIES

Some Saloon Men Give Their Views and Citizens Generally Are Talked With.

(From Saturday's daily.)

DESIRING to sound public opinion on the dispensary bill now pending before the Legislature, the Advertiser yesterday sought interviews with some of the leading men of the community concerning their views of the act and its probable effect upon the liquor traffic. While a great many were reticent in expressing themselves without more exhaustive investigation, others had already formed views which they were willing to expound and which appear herewith. The leading interview was with Rev. W. K. Azbill, who replied seriatim to the queries made this morning in the columns of the Advertiser.

Q.—What is best from the point of view of peace and order—a few high-priced, centralized saloons under the eye of the police or a family supply of cheap liquor in every shack in the suburbs which the police cannot watch?

A.—First let me say, if I fail to give convincing and satisfactory answers to your queries, it does not therefore follow that such answers can not be given by others better able to deal with these problems. The high-priced, centralized saloon has the advantage (in favor of the saloon keeper) in that it deprives the drinker of a larger share of his earnings, and so robs them of food and raiment and the common comforts. As to the inability of the police to watch what is going on in shacks and slums, what any method be successful in dealing with the criminal class that does not provide for vigilance in such quarters?

Q.—Is treating in saloons at fifty cents for two small drinks likely to cause as much drunkenness as treating in private houses or our back streets from a quart bottle costing the same amount? Will treating decline in proportion as the opportunity to treat at small cost and in great volume is increased?

A.—All the older people will tell you that the saloon has increased the number of besotted men. In Great Britain and in Germany, where beer is used by the common people daily in connection with their meals, and in France, where all drink wine instead of water, you will find fewer besotted drunks than you will find among the patrons of saloons. The treating habit does more harm to men than anything else in connection with the sale of intoxicants. Besides, it was forbidden fruit that led to the first fall. Odd as it may seem, high license and high prices somehow stimulate the desire to indulge. On the other hand, if you know of a bright young fellow once who was wasting his fortune and destroying his health by visiting saloons who was cured of the habit by his sister, who bought several barrels of liquor for him and requested him to drink himself to death, saying, "the sooner the better, only don't go to the saloon." He said, very truthfully, "I'll be — if I do, and quit."

Q.—If it is morally wrong for the Government to license saloons and get small revenue from them, is it morally right to set up a dispensary for the sake of a large revenue?

A.—The prime object of the dispensary law, as I understand it, is not to raise a revenue. It is a sort of act to mitigate, and it provides for the expense of its enforcement. We of the Anti-Saloon League do not consider it all that could be desired; but believing that it tends to lessen the moral evils, a measure of which will have to be endured in any case, we choose the lesser measure of evil. And we shall continue to fight—'Gaius the wrong that needs resistance. For the future in the distance. And the road that we may do.

Q.—Does the cheapening of the price of liquor and the improvement of its quality tend toward a more moderate use of alcoholic stimulants and increase the chances of getting drunkards or occasional consumers of liquor to abstain?

A.—The conditions observed where saloons did not exist in the earlier history of our own people, and in countries and among men of even the belated nations where they do now exist, are most instructive on this point. I say again, and you know the force of it, that treating greatly promotes the liquor habit.

Remark.—The Advertiser does not ask these questions to indicate that it opposes the dispensary bill. It is ready to support that measure if it can be convinced that by so doing it would contribute to the moral well-being of the community.

Reply.—The Advertiser knows that any measure it would be possible to devise and enact would meet with grave difficulties when we came to put it into operation. This dispensary law has been successful elsewhere and under conditions similar to ours. Let us try it.

LIQUOR MEN TALK.

The saloon men, when seen, expressed themselves quite freely concerning the bill.

"You can drive a coach and horses through it as it now stands," said T. A. Simpson of the Pantheon. "The whole thing depends upon the Governor. There is enough to damn it. Look here. In section 8 it says that the dispensary is to be under the control of a board of three appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of the Senate. The bill would go into effect on July 1. The board is not sitting then, and the whole thing would be in the hands of the Governor."

The general public will be interested to know that a saloon man would be provided, but there are some prominent saloon men of the city. At the present time, there are seventeen or eighteen licenses and twenty-five to thirty illicit places that I know of. You see, there is a large floating population of sailors, so forth, and they want to drink on Saturday nights and Sundays. Well, they visit swipes shops and drink stuff that makes them crazy. Nearly all the police officers of the past two years can be traced to these 'swipes shops.' If these men can't drink in saloons they will go to 'swipes shops,' and there will be more of them if you shut the saloons down. And if there is a Government dispensary, they will take the stuff next door and drink it. And they will have to drink a bottle at a time. I believe that it would be a good thing for the community if the saloons were opened for a few hours on Sunday. There would be less drunkenness among the floating population."

"So far as I know, the saloon men of the town are not organized to fight the thing. They have never had an organization. What they do I do not know."

Robert French of the Pacific said: "There will be more drunkenness on the streets. There will be joints any old place. And you could go into the dispensary and buy all the stock you want on hand and do what you wanted to with it."

"I am not worrying," said H. C. Vida, proprietor of the California. "I am leaving the whole matter to fight it. It means more to me than it does to me. I can't afford to fight it. If they close me out here, I can go somewhere else."

P. T. Ryan, proprietor of the Encore, argued from the viewpoint of the prohibitionist. "I never saw better-conducted saloons," he said, "or a better class of saloon men. They obey the law and are orderly. The conditions can't be bettered. This bill would throw the town wide open. Every native would have a still of his own and have his own stuff. Then again, if a man could not drink it on the premises, he would have to take his liquor home and drink it there. His children would see him and would ask for some, just as they ask for anything else he brings home. The result would be that it would make drunks of the whole family."

"I have a friend in Charleston, S. C., who says they beat the law there by having clubs which hold charters. A man registers in the club as a member and gets what he wants. There have been many arrests, but they cannot convict any one. The trade goes on, but it takes the revenue from the State."

"And instead of decreasing the sale of liquor in South Carolina, it has increased it. At first the profit from the dispensary was \$200,000. Now it is \$300,000."

J. J. Sullivan, proprietor of the Fashion saloon, does not think the bill will carry. "Why? Because there are too many working against it. All the business men are against it. They know that if Honolulu is a little one-horse, dry town, traffic will stop and no one will come here. All the wholesale liquor men are fighting it and have been ever since it was started."

"When Wm. G. Irwin first heard of it, he snapped his fingers and said he didn't care whether it went or not. But when Spreckels came down, he said, 'Why, do you suppose I built those three new passenger steamers for the tourist trade? Nobody will come here if it is a dry town.' Since then Irwin has been against it."

"Business men have gone to the legislature on the quiet and worked against it. Oh, it will never go through."

"It's a freest," exclaimed J. T. Silva, of the Commercial. "Say! If those legislators try to disfranchise the Kanakas from going into a saloon and getting their gin, they'll be all snowed under at the next election. Why, you can't stop the Kanakas from drinking their gin. Say! He's got to have it. If the Legislature prevents him, it'll knock the Legislature, that's all."

"Why sure! I'll open up blind joints everywhere. Look here, on Saturday night the Kanakas know they can't get anything to drink on Sunday, so they get a bottle or two of gin. Then they all get together and everybody has a bottle or two. Say! They get a pretty good job on Saturday night, and Sunday they're bad. Well, every day'll be Sunday eve 'n bye, if this goes through. But it won't go through, that's all."

J. H. McDonough, manager of the Mint, has had a great deal of experience in the liquor trade in various places. "I saw the Maine Prohibition law in Vermont," he said, "and it was an absolute farce. I never saw such a good class of men in the liquor trade, or in the orderly places. If any man should so far forget himself—we'll say forget himself—to go into the blind gin business he would make heaps more money than he can this way."

George Hawkins of the Anchor does not think that it would be a good thing for the place, and he does not think that it could be enforced. "How could they close us out without compensating us for our licenses? This bill says that places must be closed in July, but we have a license running until November. What are they going to do about that?"

"If they'd left it to the people on a popular vote we would have no trouble, but to try to rush it through the Legislature like this isn't right. There never was better liquor sold anywhere than you can get here, and I never saw better places."

CITIZENS GENERALLY.

W. O. Smith approves of the working of the South Carolina dispensary bill, from which this is modeled, but has not studied the pending bill sufficiently to have formed an opinion.

"I have not read it thoroughly," he said yesterday. "I am familiar with the bill as Colina bill, but I understand this bill has been modified from that, so as to cover opium and what not. As I understand it, it allows anybody to distill anything, only he must sell it to the Government. I am acquainted with the working of the South Carolina dispensary bill, and am very much in favor of it."

Wm. W. Hall of E. O. Hall and Sons, who has lived in Honolulu many years, heartily endorses the measure. "I think it is a good thing," he said, "a very good thing. I have not studied it carefully yet, but think it is a step in the right direction at least. If this bill is passed it will do away with the saloons. I am opposed to saloons and the entire liquor traffic."

"If the Government sells liquor, and it is not drunk on the premises, it will do away with the social side of the saloon, which is its worst feature. But if it goes through, the people of Honolulu will have to provide something to take the place of the saloons. They must have attractive rooms where temperate drinks and coffee can be had, and where we can go to read and spend an hour or so. They must have all the attractions of a saloon."



COMMERCIAL

THE drop in the price of sugar to four cents per pound, which news was received by the last steamer from the Coast, has caused no uneasiness among the sugar buyers in the City. They are all aware that this is but a temporary price and that it will only be a matter of a short time when sugar will have returned to its old quotation. The San Francisco market has not been so brisk since the assessment of \$10 per cask on the Oceanic Steamship Company stock, which caused that stock to drop from a great height.

The local market showed a healthy condition throughout the week, several stocks being quite stirring at the close of yesterday's business. Among the sugars, Ewa has been active, stock selling in large and small quantities at 28. It seems to be the consensus of opinion now that Ewa will not increase its dividends until the latter part of the year. If it does so at that time, Sales of Hawaiian Agricultural were made during the week at 305. Eighty was bid for Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company during the week of the week, closing yesterday at 80 asked. Hawaiian Sugar sold at 42, closing with sales at 42. Honolulu is 165 bid, Onomea is 30 bid, no sales. Oohala sold readily at 19. Oahu advanced from 100 to 105. Wailuku sold at 117 1/2, and closed yesterday at sales at 119 1/2. There was a bid of 170 for Waimanalo during the week, the bids closing at 165. Waimaia is 100 asked; Haku 200 asked.

Among the mercantile stocks shares in the firm of C. Brewer and Company were transferred at \$15 per share. A few shares of Sachs and Company, sold at par, 105 asked. Among the bank stocks, First National is 110 asked. There was a fairly brisk trade in the local market during the week. Oahu Railway readily sold at 103. Hilo Railway, 101 asked. Ewa, 101 bid. Rapid Transit, 101 asked.

TWO STORIES OF STRUCTURAL STEEL FOR YOUNG BUILDING.

The structural steel for the first two stories of the Young building will arrive on the steamer Hawaiian from New York via the Horn on or about April 10. The stone work will arrive from San Francisco about the same date.

BIG IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE IN THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

Extensive improvements are pending for the Hawaiian Hotel and its premises, which will make the hostelry quite up to date. Architect O. G. Traphagen has completed plans for a two-story annex to the hotel, to front on Alaka street, containing in all twenty-nine rooms, mostly en suite, and each having a private bath, with plumbing of the safest type. The architecture is in harmony with the other cottage additions to the hostelry with classic treatment, but the finishings will be on a much more elaborate scale. The building will be arranged at the lower story to allow for a driveway from Alaka street to the hotel, as formerly. It will be arranged around three sides of a court with balconies overlooking the sea, communicating at their ends with a circular staircase pavilion or kiosk, which gives access from both stories to the balconies and the floor of the dining hall of the main hotel building. Below the kiosk will be lavatories and showers. The driveway is arranged to come from Alaka street through the court yard, passing out in front of the main hotel building. The suites facing on Alaka street have their private lanais. Beyond this Mr. Macfarlane has asked for plans to add two more stories to the hotel proper, the adding that the hotel must be made to meet the requirements and demands of increasing travel. This will make the Hawaiian equal to the pressure arising from heavy passenger arrivals, both transient and permanent.

ARCHITECT TRAPHAGEN RECEIVES A MERITORIOUS APPOINTMENT.

O. G. Traphagen, the well-known architect, who got out the plans for the magnificent Moana Hotel, the Hackfeld building, and other modern structures in Honolulu, has been appointed local architect for the Alexander Young building. He will carry out the plans of the San Francisco architects of the structure.

MENDONCA TO BUILD AN IMMENSE BRICK STORE STRUCTURE.

Tenders are being received by Architect Traphagen for building a two-story brick store building on Alaka street, between the old and new Alaka streets in the old burned district. J. P. Mendonca will erect the building.

COLLEGE HILLS LOTS WILL BE AUCTIONED OFF TODAY.

One of the largest sales of residence ground held in Honolulu for the past ten years will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the College Hills grounds above Rocky Hill, Manoa valley, with Auctioneer Morgan on the platform. The area covered by the lots to be sold is estimated to be worth a quarter of a million dollars, and is probably the choicest of residence property in the City. The sale will include 240 lots containing every variety of elevated and rolling ground, interspersed with numerous small hills, which give the name to the suburb. By this means Oahu College sells direct to the future home-builder without any middle man's profit counted off. A large number of people will be at the sale, as it is practically the first opportunity the public has had of buying Manoa valley property under such circumstances.

MCCRYDE HOLDS IT ANNUAL MEETING.

McCryde Sugar Company stockholders held their annual meeting yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce, and elected officers for the ensuing year. A treasurer's report, which was adopted, showed the following facts: Resources and liabilities each of \$178,328.62. Included in the resources are growing cane valued at \$62,083.47, and treasury stock valued at \$51,490. In the liabilities are included \$68,619, the proceeds of the sale of \$700,000 of the company's bonds. The expenditures for permanent improvements during the year were \$771,122.18. The operating expenses were \$445,666.14. The earnings included \$133,255.47 from the sale of 17,722 tons of sugar.

Manager Conant gave the following statements relative to crops: "Our present crop, now being ground, is estimated to yield 3,500 tons. We plan to plant a crop this coming year that with ratoon will net 18,000 tons." Of the water supply the report says: "To sum up, then, on the water question, we have a storage capacity of 27,000,000 gallons and an additional flow of mountain water available by gravity for use in connection with the power plant. The water, according to the season of the year, and in addition, ten million gallons daily, available for use by the development of adequate reservoir capacity. Of flood reservoirs thus far constructed on the plantation and capable of holding 30,000,000 gallons, have cost the company \$25,513.30 for their construction, and quickly paid for themselves in the saving of coal alone."

W. A. Kinney, one of the promoters of McCryde, stated at the meeting that the great value of the plantation, he said, made it necessary to have a high-class engineer, and the change would occur for this reason, and he desired to make the statement in order that no injustice would be done to Mr. Conant. They had found him a hard-working, practical man but not an engineer.

THE MYTHICAL HAYDEN FORTUNE

The Sunday Paper Yarn Causes a Brilliant Pipe Dream.

OMAHA, Neb., March 14.—David Irving Hayden, living at 723 South Seventh street, is one of the heirs of Isaac Newton Hayden, a millionaire of Hawaii, who not long ago died in the United States, leaving property worth over \$2,000,000. David Hayden says his share will be about \$250,000. Hayden cases his claim on the fact that he was a half brother of the late millionaire, both having the same father. He is therefore one of the closest of kin with the exception of the family, consisting of a wife and nine children. There are three other half brothers with an equal claim. The deceased Hayden married three times and some of his children have children. More distant relatives would also be a part of the estate.

Isaac Newton Hayden went to the Hawaiian Islands thirty-three years ago with \$500,000. He engaged in the contracting business there and made money rapidly. David Irving Hayden is also a contractor. He has lived in Omaha for twenty-one years. Hayden today sent proof of his relationship to the executor of the estate in Honolulu.

Mr. Hayden of Bishop's Bank had had time to glance at the bill as it appeared in full in the Advertiser, and had formed no settled opinion.

S. E. Damon of Bishop's Bank thought the bill a "piece of nonsense." "It does not meet the needs of the people," he said. "It is a piece of nonsense. The trouble is that there is no real selling of liquor. If there were a Government law providing that everything sold should be up to a certain standard, most of the damage would be done away with."

D. H. Davis of the Honolulu Meat Company said: "I think the bill will pass. If it does, it will break up the saloons, but I think it will greatly increase illicit liquor selling. Every little home along the road to Waikiki and out Pali way would sell liquor, and every Chinese soda water joint in town would have booze."

"And if the natives could go into the dispensary and get liquor cheaper just by signing their names, they would buy more of it than they do now, and make any difference to them whether they sign their names or not."

"I think there would be some way to get around the provision about drinking on the premises. There would be some place where they could take it and drink it, so that the social side of drinking would still remain."

FRIEND TO FRIEND

It is not so much what the newspapers say as what neighbor says to neighbor, or friend to friend, that has brought Chamberlain's Cough, Croup and Whooping Cough Remedy into such general use. It is so natural for people to consult their neighbors, after using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, that they have been told that it is the best remedy that can be used for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs.

The British and Hawaiian are disputing over the limits of railway property in the Hawaiian possessions and the islands of the two nations are in some places in such a state of confusion that the British are strongly represented and the Hawaiian Government is also represented. The Hawaiian Government is also represented. The Hawaiian Government is also represented.

The best cough drops are drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The next time you take cold, dose yourself with a lot of home remedies and dilly-dally along until your cough is deep-seated and you are threatened with pneumonia or consumption. That's one way, to be sure.

Here's another way: Take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

at bedtime and be all right the next morning. Isn't this the better way? Then continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days until your throat and lungs have completely healed and all danger of future trouble is past.

Another grand thing about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is that it cures hard coughs, the hardest kind of old coughs, even after all other remedies have failed.

Put up in large and small bottles. When it hurts your lungs to cough, then apply one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the painful lung. It will quiet the pain, remove all congestion, and greatly strengthen.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach you right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which secures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. A Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CATHARTIC, and is one of the best.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, says: "Two doses completely cured me of cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PAIN-KILLER in

Neuralgia, Gout, Canoe, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures all attacks of

Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this remedy is given near many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears the name of J. COLLIS BROWNE, and is bottled in London, and is to be had of all chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURER:

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

The twelve saloons and crew of the British tramp steamer "Campanella," which sailed on March 4, when the vessel was on the shores of Cape Horn, off North Carolina, and who were situated in New York, were discharged by the United States Customs and Border Patrol. The men were shipped under British papers.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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CALIFORNIA FEED CO. TELEPHONE 121.

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F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier

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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and Interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

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HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET,

Between Hotel and King Streets.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year

of working days the sum of

Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to

investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. F. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

J. F. BROWN INQUIRY ON

(Continued from Page 1.)

vide for the incorporation of persons together, and then states what must be the purposes of such incorporation which the Legislature may authorize, giving a long list, including houses corporate, for manufacturing and other pursuits, savings banks, cemeteries, railroads, corporations for operating irrigation ditches, colonization and improvement of land and benevolent and other associations. Then comes a provision, "Provided, That no corporation, domestic or foreign, shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of 1,000 acres; and all real estate acquired or held by such corporations or associations contrary hereto shall be forfeited and escheat to the United States, but existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired."

In regard to that section, it was so short that it was a matter of doubt whether "acquire and hold" real estate included leases or not, or simply referred to fee simple titles. It was a matter of considerable importance, for the sugar planters are cultivating large amounts of land leased from the Government. Some have considerable land in fee simple, but others are leasing land, as much as 7,000 acres, which is the largest amount leased.

If this section was intended to cover leases, as soon as these leases terminate this Government will be disqualified to extend the leases or renew them. The result would be that the plantations would become destroyed. It was in regard to this also that we wished for some information as to what it meant. Mr. Gillilan—They have done nothing in the way of law at all to give you help?

The Governor—In Congress?

Mr. Gillilan—Yes. The Governor—No; they have not done anything. After Mr. Brown was on his way almost as he had left the City, I had a letter from Secretary Hitchcock enclosing a letter from Mr. Vandeventer, Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department, which took the opposite of Mr. Baird's contention.

When United States Attorney Baird made this point, I sent a letter to Mr. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Interior, and this was in reply thereto. Mr. Baird had forwarded his opinion to the Attorney General, and Mr. Vandeventer said there was nothing in the contention. Upon receipt of the letter the question was sufficiently clear, so that the most important object of Mr. Brown's trip was disposed of before he got there.

Immediately upon Mr. Brown's arrival in Washington he wrote the following letters, which I received January 16th:

"The Raleigh,"
Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1901.
Sanford B. Dole, Esq., Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: I beg to notify you of my arrival in Washington yesterday (New Year's Day). I presented your letter to the Secretary of the Interior this morning, expressing my desire to furnish any information in my power relating to Hawaiian land matters, as occasion might arise. The Secretary assumes that I would co-operate with our Delegate in any such matters, and I shall at an early date see Mr. Wilcox with a view to learning if possible what changes or legislation he may be seeking in connection with.

Desiring to know the present status as to our land matters, I waited upon Mr. Vandeventer, Assistant Attorney General for Interior Department, and was gratified to know (what you are already informed of) that final approval had been given to the transaction, July 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899, and that Mr. Vandeventer's opinion on the points raised by Mr. Baird in Honolulu had been given entirely in support of our contention.

It is not possible at this time to express any opinion as to what may come up during this session, but it will undoubtedly be a crowded one with small time for consideration of our local matters. I met Mr. Haywood today and understood from him that he had already sent agreeable news relative to the "Kahn" bill regarding lepers.

With the compliments of the season, I remain, yours respectfully,
J. F. BROWN.

The Governor—I replied:
Honolulu, Jan. 16, 1901.
Mr. J. F. Brown, The Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

Sir: Your letter of January 2 has been received.

The settlement of the contention raised by Mr. Baird relieves the situation as to part of the grounds on which I deemed it important that you should visit Washington.

The main point remaining relates to the provision in section 55 of the Organic Act, "that no corporation, domestic or foreign, shall acquire and hold real estate in Hawaii in excess of 1,000 acres," with the penalty of escheat for such excess.

There is a feeling of uncertainty here as to the meaning and application of this provision. For instance, do the words "acquire and hold" mean title in fee or do they include interests as well? This is the most important question, as the latter construction would result in the rapid reduction of the areas of land occupied by various, perhaps the majority, of the sugar plantations, to the serious prejudice and in some cases resulting in the total failure of such enterprises.

It seems important to obtain an authoritative construction of the provision on this point, and if the result is to do anything in this matter at this session and no other public business relating to Hawaiian land matters requires your attention, I would advise your immediate return.

I think it would be well before leaving Washington, for you to talk with Mr. Hermann of the Public Land Bureau on the subject of the Hawaiian Public Lands, and ascertain as far as you may be able, his views and plans in relation thereto. Very respectfully,
SANFORD B. DOLE.

The Governor—A further letter from Mr. Brown, dated January 18, was received, which reads:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1901.
Sanford B. Dole, Esq., Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: Since my last letter, written shortly after my arrival here, a bill of which I think you have been informed, has been introduced in the Senate by Handbrough of Dakota to extend the United States land laws in Hawaii. It has been referred to Committee on Public Lands and Forestry.

Queen Victoria's death will bring about changes in the sugar contracts of Honolulu, upon which Mr. Beckley has been secured of setting information. It was ordered printed, as the House had not time to hear it read. Dickey suggested it would cost \$300 for the job, but to the printer it went, nevertheless.

Mr. Ewald's springing a nice little resolution asking for the modest sum of \$350,000 for improving streets and roads in Hilo, but the House wanted to talk about it first, and laid it on the table. It will show itself again when the appropriation bill comes up.

Two new bills were brought in, No. 70, by Kanho, to permit the use of Hawaiian and English languages in Circuit Courts, and No. 71, by Makekau, relating to gambling. They passed their first reading and went to the printer.

Notice of four new bills was given, one by Kekeli to amend certain sections of the Civil Laws (637), and three by Robertson, amending the Audit Act, and certain session laws.

A large batch of resolutions went through the hopper, most of them being referred to the appropriation bill, among them a request by Aylett for macadamizing Honolulu streets; \$15,000 for fire roads, etc., over the Fall (Koolau and Waianae); \$200 per month for the Kapolani Maternity Home, by Kumalae; and some money for court houses, etc., in Hawaii.

Mr. Monsarrat wants to know what the High Sheriff and Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii and some other Hawaiian gentlemen have been writing about for the past few months, and the House ordered the clerk to send the request for the information to the Attorney General.

Speaker Akina was sick and left immediately after roll call. Makekau presided during the morning session, and Vice Speaker Beckley came back to take up the gavel in the afternoon.

SESSION OF THE HOUSE

Yesterday's Record Of the Lower Branch.

YESTERDAY being petition day, the House did a big lot of routine business. A little party friction developed in the morning session over a resolution introduced by Robertson instructing the clerk to post on the bulletin board a schedule showing what had become of the House bills that had been sent to the Senate. After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted, however, by a safe majority. Robertson declared that if the Senate was going to bury all the bills that came from the House without even asking the introducer to appear before them and explain what their purpose was, it was useless for members to sit up nights preparing bills and working with the committees. In the afternoon, however, there was plenty of fun, first over the Senate concurrent resolution No. 2, which provided that March 30 the House and Senate were to sit in joint session and "elect" the eight Senators who, under the Organic Act, were to hold over for four years. Consistent quotations from the Organic and other Acts were made, and after several motions had been voted down, the resolution was adopted 15 to 9, which was changed by adding Kumalae, Emmelhuth and Makekau to the majority on the ruling of the Vice Speaker, Mr. Beckley, that those who declined to vote would be counted in the affirmative. Except for Kumalae, the eighteen were Independents, and except for Kekania, the nine who opposed it were all Republicans.

The second tilt was on the passage of Robertson's bill for the adoption of the Grand Jury system, which has been held up for one reason or another for several weeks, but which succeeded in getting through finally with a good majority, 19 to 7, the nineteen being all Independents and two being absent. During the debate on this bill the argument was advanced that the present system of grand jurors was not as good as the one proposed by Robertson. The House, however, stood for twenty-five years as it was, there was no need of changing it to conform to the practice of courts abroad, which statement was promptly picked up by Robertson with the retort that it was not the practice of foreign countries that was under discussion but the practice of the United States. The substitution which completely knocked out the old method of finding indictments by a Judge on the presentation of the Attorney General, Mossman thought it was going to increase the expenses to poor litigants, but Makekau came to the rescue with the statement that the old law was not changed in the slightest except as required by the Constitution, and he thought it better to have indictments presented by a Grand Jury rather than by the former method. An attempt was made to lay the bill over until today in connection with the bill for the Independent Grand Jury, but the Independent Grand Jury bill was not taken up. Prendergast's motion to that effect was lost. What the Senate will do with the bill remains to be seen. They have turned down the three Judges for the First Circuit bill by Robertson without even passing it one reading, and have buried one or two other bills by the same method. That was the report of Robertson's morning resolution relating to posting a list of the bills sent to the Senate.

Senator Crabbe's bill for preventing the fraudulent wearing of the Grand Army buttons, reported back for the printer and placed in the list of bills on second reading.

Notice was received from the Senate of the passage of three bills by that body: Senate bill 36, and Senate bill 35, relating to forest roads, and Senate bill 33, relating to the abolishment of capital punishment. The House, however, did not take care much more about Senate bills than the Senate seems to care for House bills, and they were not even read by title.

Seven petitions were introduced, four on the same subject, the extension of the Hawaiian Telephone Company lines to Moanalua at one end and to Maunaloa at the other, with a branch up Paioa valley. Mahoe scored two on this list, one signed by 301 residents of Palama, Kahl and Moanalua, and one signed by 149 residents of Honolulu. Aylett had connected with his department and Maunaloa and Paioa one signed by Kalmuki people.

A petition relating to breakwaters at Hanalei and Hanalei, Dickey said, ought to be referred to Delegate Wilcox.

There was a lot of reports from standing committees, but the main feature was the report of the committee on the law and the Judiciary Committee. The report, which appears elsewhere in these columns, was sent to the printer and translator.

Three bills came back from committees, one by the grand jury bill, Hilo's Sunday law and Emmelhuth's bill for improving the streets of the City. The Sunday bill was referred to the Sunday Committee, of which Mr. Aylett is chairman, and the others will come up in regular course, at which time the reports will be considered. An appropriation of \$5,000 for roads in North Kona and of \$1,000 for South Kona was recommended by the Committee on Public Lands and the report went over to come up with the appropriation bill. Hansen's dog tax bill came up again in the form of a minority report of the Judiciary Committee recommending that the bill go to the Special Taxation Committee. Majority and minority reports went over to come up with the bill.

Some warm argument resulted on the report of the Public Lands Committee recommending that the Kumalae resolution asking for improvements in the Koolau and Waianae be tabled. One member of the Public Lands Committee moved that the matter go to the Judiciary Committee to frame a bill and another member of the committee seconded the motion. Robertson and Emmelhuth served notice on the House that they were not to be expected to draw all the bills of the House; that the Judiciary Committee had the trouble of its own, but the House turned the matter over to them. Just the same.

A long communication from the Superintendent of Public Works was brought in relation to the sewer contracts of Honolulu, upon which Mr. Beckley had been secured of setting information. It was ordered printed, as the House had not time to hear it read. Dickey suggested it would cost \$300 for the job, but to the printer it went, nevertheless.

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Under this authority certificates of deposit have been issued to the amount of \$722,500, for the redemption of which silver coin is now held in the treasury. These certificates have been issued in the following denominations:

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Although authorized by the Act above cited, no gold certificates have been issued. The Hawaiian currency consisted, therefore, of silver coins amounting to \$722,500, of which \$312,000 is in circulation in the form of silver certificates.

Hawaiian currency in the Treasury at this date (August 23, 1898), exclusive of silver held for redemption of certificates, is approximately \$101,500.

By the statutes authorizing coinage of silver (Session Laws, 1880, chap. 37, and Session Laws, 1890, chap. 8), all coins were required to be made of the same weight and fineness as the United States coins of the same value.

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Sir: In the year 1889, by Act of the Legislature of the Hawaiian Government, the sum of \$1,000,000 was authorized to be issued in Hawaiian silver currency. This amount was coined by the United States Mint of the same weight and fineness as the corresponding amount in United States silver currency. The denominations were:

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The second tilt was on the passage of Robertson's bill for the adoption of the Grand Jury system, which has been held up for one reason or another for several weeks, but which succeeded in getting through finally with a good majority, 19 to 7, the nineteen being all Independents and two being absent. During the debate on this bill the argument was advanced that the present system of grand jurors was not as good as the one proposed by Robertson. The House, however, stood for twenty-five years as it was, there was no need of changing it to conform to the practice of courts abroad, which statement was promptly picked up by Robertson with the retort that it was not the practice of foreign countries that was under discussion but the practice of the United States. The substitution which completely knocked out the old method of finding indictments by a Judge on the presentation of the Attorney General, Mossman thought it was going to increase the expenses to poor litigants, but Makekau came to the rescue with the statement that the old law was not changed in the slightest except as required by the Constitution, and he thought it better to have indictments presented by a Grand Jury rather than by the former method. An attempt was made to lay the bill over until today in connection with the bill for the Independent Grand Jury, but the Independent Grand Jury bill was not taken up. Prendergast's motion to that effect was lost. What the Senate will do with the bill remains to be seen. They have turned down the three Judges for the First Circuit bill by Robertson without even passing it one reading, and have buried one or two other bills by the same method. That was the report of Robertson's morning resolution relating to posting a list of the bills sent to the Senate.

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A long communication from the Superintendent of Public Works was brought in relation to the sewer contracts of Honolulu, upon which Mr. Beckley had been secured of setting information. It was ordered printed, as the House had not time to hear it read. Dickey suggested it would cost \$300 for the job, but to the printer it went, nevertheless.

Mr. Ewald's springing a nice little resolution asking for the modest sum of \$350,000 for improving streets and roads in Hilo, but the House wanted to talk about it first, and laid it on the table. It will show itself again when the appropriation bill comes up.

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BISHOP AND HIS CRITICS

 "I do not wish to say anything more," said Bishop Willis yesterday in an interview. "I have plainly stated my attitude; I have nothing more to say and nothing more to do. I am secure in my position and the unpleasant disturbance that has arisen can in no way affect me or my church. The organization at whose head Mr. Osborne is, has sought to do with the Anglican Church; it was founded outside of the church, and under another name. It is not a branch of the Anglican Church in any sense of the word, and it has no recognition as such here or anywhere else—absolutely no recognition."
 "As to the motives of the body under the title of the 'Episcopal Church at Large,' I have little to say. Their actions speak for themselves; there is some personal feeling in the matter, but, perhaps, more ambition. It was thought by the parties who organized that association that with annexation I would be displaced and my position filled by an American Bishop, and from such appointees they hoped to gain favor. It seems to me that their motives are very plain and need no explanation."
 "What will be the ultimate outcome? Why, they will simply have to stop lying, that's all. They will simply have to stop lying. Time will surely settle this disturbance, and when it is settled the Anglican Church and its arrangements will be in no manner affected. That is all I have to say. It is simply a matter of time. As to my general position, it is fully stated in the Philadelphia Church Standard of March 2."

WHAT is the row about? Oh, it's a new phase of the old row—a row which has lasted since a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; a row that has left a Bishop without an acceptable church and a church without an acceptable Bishop; a row which seems likely to last as long as His Lordship of Honolulu, an Anglican shepherd in an American fold, is able to stand up as did Rhoderic Du before the boulder and declare:

Come one, come all!
 This rock shall fly
 From its firm base as
 Soon as I!

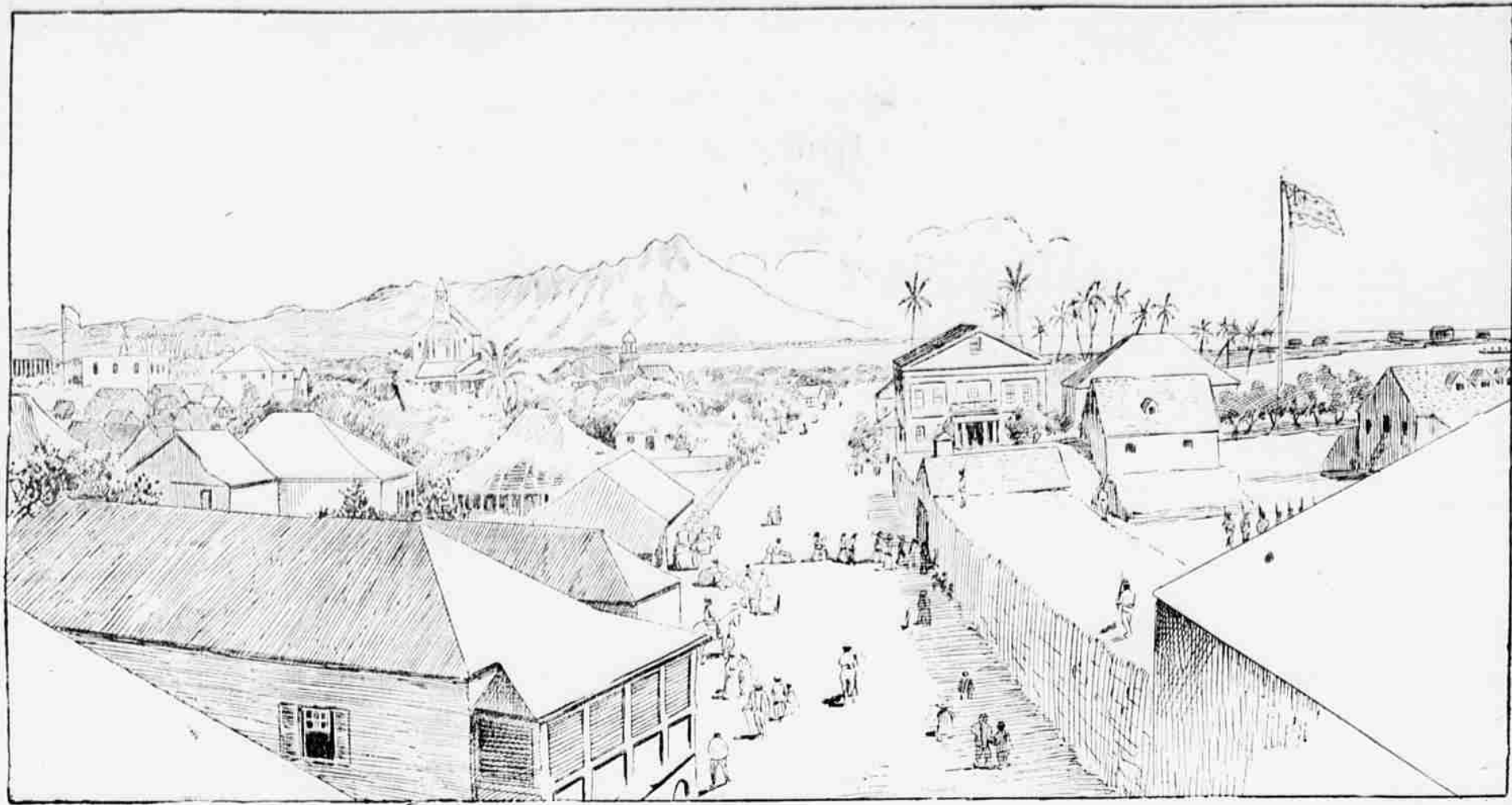
But to particularize. Without going into diocesan affairs generally, it is enough to say that Rev. John Osborne, at the head of an Episcopal congregation in full spiritual fellowship with the Anglican body but at more or less odds with the Bishop of Honolulu, has been holding services at St. Clements' chapel for a considerable period. Mr. Osborne, in the performance of his duties, has won wide esteem. An indefatigable church worker, he has carried on services daily, the chapel being open for morning prayers on week days; and on Sundays he has followed the usual program. Mr. Osborne has also built up a flourishing Sunday school and a guild and helped to conduct the Church Defence and Extension Association. In all respects St. Clements, as everybody who lives out Makiki and Punahou way knows, has become a force for good in the community. The attendance of church people at its Sunday services is much greater than that which is enjoyed by the Bishop's services at the Cathedral.

His Lordship of Honolulu, however, will not take St. Clements' under his ecclesiastical wing. He was willing to do so when the chapel was organized providing the trustees in charge of the property would convey it to his diocesan ownership; but the trustees, one of whom was Mr. Osborne, refused to do so, fearing complications after the union of the Islands with the United States had altered, as they presumed it would be, the national relations of the church in Hawaii. So they made their deeds to the "Episcopal Church at Large," intending to alter them when they found what change in the status of the church would follow Bishop Willis' anticipated withdrawal.

These conveyances were made in 1897. Since that time until the present month, His Lordship of Honolulu had done nothing more than to protest at the "irregularity" of the deeds and withhold the light of his countenance from St. Clements. But when the present idea of March came he determined to strike a blow. His reasons may be guessed from the fact that St. Clements, represented by the Church Defence and Extension Association, had begun to appear in print, taking a controversial attitude with Bishop Willis over his decision to hold the Bishopric even though it might cut off the Church in Hawaii from the jurisdictional care of the church establishment in England or America. Bishop Willis evidently thought that the best way to take the edge off the criticisms of the St. Clements people in church journals abroad was to put the critics outside the pale of the church. Hence those impressive circulars, reference to which has already been made in the Advertiser.

To all Members of the Anglican Communion to whom these Presents may come.
 Greeting: Be it known unto you by these presents, that the Reverend John Osborne, formerly of the City of Toronto, admitted to the order of priesthood by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the year of our Lord, 1889, and appointed in the year 1897 to a position of dignity and trust in the Anglican Church in Hawaii (the said church being an offshoot of the Church of England) has, in full communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and with all the daughter churches of the Church of England throughout the world, has freely solicited and accepted by his own act separated himself from the Communion of the Anglican Church at Large, having named himself the founder of a new sect

THE OLD FORT OF HONOLULU FIFTY YEARS AGO



under the name and style of "The Episcopal Church at Large," according to the tenor of a Deed of Conveyance recorded in the Registry of Conveyances of the Territory of Hawaii, Liber 173, folio 140, dated October 1, 1897, whereby a certain piece of land was conveyed to "Thos. R. Walker, Esq., Tom May, Esq., and Rev. John Osborne, all of said Honolulu, as trustees in trust for the use and benefit of The Episcopal Church at Large," to have and to hold as trustees of the Episcopal Church, their heirs, successors in trust, and assigns forever; and for three years has persistently refused every opportunity offered him of bringing the church built under the trust aforesaid together with himself and his congregation into union with the Anglican Church in Hawaii. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and one.

ALFRED WILLIS,
 Bishop of Honolulu.
 I certify that the above declaration was this day duly recorded in the Registry of the Diocese of Honolulu, dated this 4th day of March, 1901.
 EDMUND STILES,
 Registrar.

THE CHURCH DEFENCE AND EXTENSION ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII.

To all to whom these presents may come, Greeting: Be it known to you by these presents, that whereas there was published in "The Churchman," Volume 88, No. 5, dated February 2, 1901, a letter on "The Church in Hawaii," signed, "George S. Harris, president, for the Church Defence and Extension Association of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. I., January 2, 1901," intended to make it appear that the Rev. A. C. A. Hall, D.D., Bishop of Vermont, had been misinformed and was generally in error in the statements concerning the Anglican Church in Hawaii published over his signature in a previous issue (that of December 1) of the same journal:

The position and standing of the said Association is as follows:

1. The said Church Defence and Extension Association has no recognition from the Bishop, Synod, or any of the Parochial Clergy of the Diocese of Honolulu.
 2. The said Church Defence and Extension Association was incorporated on March 10, 1899, through the instrumentality of one John Osborne, Clerk, late of Toronto, Canada, who had previously, in 1897, separated himself from the Anglican Church in Hawaii, in which he had been given a position of dignity and trust, and became the founder of a schism holding property under the name and style of "The Episcopal Church at Large," and it was for this schismatic body, and not of the Church, that the so-called Church Defence and Extension Association was brought into existence.

3. Whilst any one reading the preamble of the Charter of Incorporation of the said Association would be led to believe that it was promoted by American Churchmen, it being stated that "it is deemed by the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Hawaiian Islands to be expedient that such an association should be formed," (1) six out of seven of the charter members are British, one only being an American; and (2) there is no such body in existence as "The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Hawaiian Islands."
 4. Persons un baptized and persons who do not hold the faith of the church are eligible for membership in the association; provided they are "adherents or attendants of the church, and accept and agree with the object of the association."

To which four characteristics of the society calling itself the "Church Defence and Extension Association of Hawaii," nothing more need be added to enable you to determine the value to attach to the communication published in "The Churchman," of February 2, 1901.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1901.
 ALFRED WILLIS,
 Bishop of Honolulu.
 VINCENT W. KITCAT,
 Vice Dean and Clerical Secretary of the Diocesan Synod.
 EDMUND STILES, Registrar.

Here was a trick worthy of the sharp-shooter of the Upper Temple. Mr. Osborne and his fellow trustees had the remotest idea of founding a new sect of leading any schism—and His Lordship must have known it. But in naming the "Episcopal Church at Large" as a sort of proxy for what the St. Clements people began to call "the Church at Large," he was

Episcopal bull and directed its fiery eye towards the group of communicants whom he was pleased to call "a new sect."
 Rev. Mr. Osborne's side of the story appears in the following interview:

WHAT MR. OSBORNE SAYS.

"I don't know on what grounds he charges me with having left the church. Unless he is crazy he must know he has no grounds," said Rev. John Osborne yesterday. "I have conducted services in St. Clements' chapel for three years. Everything has been done strictly according to prayer book and in a perfectly lawful way as prescribed by the church. There has been nothing whatever irregular in the services. I deny the Bishop's charges in toto. I deny starting a new sect. St. Clements is loyal to the church and also to the lawful Episcopal authority of the Bishop. We are loyal to the constitution of the church and to its canons, and the Bishop has been officially notified of that fact by the rector with-in the last year."

"The Bishop is jealous over everybody who works in the church," continued Mr. Osborne. "He wants to do it all himself. Just as soon as anyone begins to do good work or becomes in any way popular, the Bishop gets cross about it and then fights."

"When the St. Clements property was bought the Bishop was in England. Annexation was expected at the time and it was thought by the donors to be the part of wisdom to hold the deeds in trust, not for the Anglican Church of Hawaii, which was the church then of the Islands, but in the name of the Episcopal Church at Large, so that, in the event of the American church coming into the Islands, the property might be transferred to it. The Episcopal Church at Large embraces all the other churches—the Anglican church, the American church and the Hawaiian church."

"The chapel was built by the Bishop's commissioner, who holds the power of attorney, and by the rector of the parish. The Bishop was duly notified by four different letters and was fully aware of what was going on, but made no response. On his return he asked that the property be deeded to the board of trustees of the Anglican church; but our church law does not require that property shall be vested in the board. The property had been bought and was held in trust by Messrs. T. May, T. R. Walker and myself, who had given a note for \$3,000 for the balance of the purchase money. We offered to transfer the property to the board of trustees if the Bishop would assume liability and release the note. He wouldn't do it, and as business men we refused to turn over the property until the note was satisfied."

"Then the Bishop began to persecute me. As soon as the chapel was finished he would not receive it. So we didn't open it. A few days after he suspended me and refused to let me officiate in the cathedral and diocese. I wrote to me withdrawing my documents as a rector. That he could not do, having no power."

"I am rector of the diocese and have as much right to preach anywhere in the diocese as the Bishop has. However, instead of fighting and raising a row in the parish by preaching in the cathedral, I came to St. Clements and opened services, as I had a perfect right to do. That was three years ago, and I have officiated here ever since."

"This Church Defence and Extension Association, which the Bishop also attacks, was gotten up by some of the principal people in town to encourage harmony and good will among church members, to assist and perfect such members, to assist and extend the work of the Church in Hawaii; and with a view of having planted in these Islands a branch of the 'Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America,' as it appears in the charter. The Bishop was eligible to join this, and should have joined it."

"This association offered to pay the expenses and (two months' hotel bills of an American Bishop who should come down here and look into church affairs on the Islands, but it could not be arranged."

Willis withdraws, but he says nothing of making up for the grants to the English, American and Chinese clergy, from whom the S. P. G. has withdrawn £100 a year. "The mission may, therefore, go to pieces, and a bishop 2,000 miles away will supervise the ruin. There is no property of the Church of England in the Islands to be transferred; it is held by the corporation of the Anglican Church in Hawaii. That which does or did belong to the Church of England is the metropolitan authority of the Church of England over the See of Honolulu. Did this authority pass ipso facto in annexation, or was a formal cession required?"

"It would appear to be a plain duty of the Standing Committee of the S. P. G., as the accredited organ of the Episcopalate, to ascertain whether or no the Archbishop of Canterbury has ceded his metropolitan authority over the See of Honolulu, and to notify the Bishop of Honolulu accordingly."

From this brief abstract of the somewhat voluminous printed and written debate which has already taken place, it will be seen that this subject can hardly be ignored in the coming General Convention. Nor ought it to be. Matters of such serious importance ought not to be settled in a corner, nor by any private or personal authority. They ought to be done openly, and with such manifest conformity to constitutional catholic law that no bad precedents may be established for the future misdeeds of the Church. And we are confident that all parties who have hitherto dealt provisionally with this matter would desire it to be finally settled in that way, and in that way only.

The danger, as we have already said, is that matters of merely local or temporary significance may be allowed to obscure greater matters of fundamental importance. We desire, then, to submit to the consideration of our readers and the Church the following as the fundamental points to be determined:

GENERAL POSITION OF BISHOP

Following is the article from the Philadelphia Church Standard which, Bishop Willis says, determines the validity of his present attitude:

THE SEE OF HONOLULU.

The present and future status of the See of Honolulu will necessarily occupy the attention of the General Convention in October next. There is some danger that subordinate details of this perplexing matter may be made the subject of wrangle, to the comparative neglect of the more important principles of catholic and constitutional law which are involved in the case. It is hardly possible that a debate on this subject should be avoided. In due time it has already begun.

In the case of the withdrawal of the Bishop of Honolulu from the See of Honolulu, the Bishop of Honolulu has been for thirty-eight years the seat of a Bishop of the Anglican communion, and that the See is not vacant, the Islands which constitute the Diocese of Honolulu should either be placed under the charge of the Bishop of California, or be assigned to a neighboring bishop, the nearest neighboring bishop being over 2,000 miles away."

Bishop Willis makes the following further statement:

"Bishop Willis offered to retire, if the American Church, on relieving the S. P. G. of its financial responsibilities, desired to consecrate a new occupant for the See. But when, in reply to this offer, the Bishop of Albany asks that all words relating to the consecration of a successor be omitted from this offer, the situation was entirely changed. That the American bishops did not feel bound to perpetuate the See was a surprise, as it was unexpected. For a bishop to engage to retire from his See with the knowledge that there will be no successor designated to whose hands he can commit his pastoral staff would be a betrayal of the sacred interests entrusted to him. Yet this is the course the Bishop of New York desires his brother in the Episcopate to take. He denies him the right to ask for the appointment of a successor. To do this is to make terms with the American church, and he has no right to take any such position."

Finally, the (English) Guardian discusses this subject in an article of some length, which concludes as follows: "The position thus taken up by the Bishop of New York is contrary to the report of the Committee of the Lambeth Conference in 1891 dealing with such matters. Again, he offers to provide for episcopal duty in the Islands if Bishop

Willis withdraws, but he says nothing of making up for the grants to the English, American and Chinese clergy, from whom the S. P. G. has withdrawn £100 a year. "The mission may, therefore, go to pieces, and a bishop 2,000 miles away will supervise the ruin. There is no property of the Church of England in the Islands to be transferred; it is held by the corporation of the Anglican Church in Hawaii. That which does or did belong to the Church of England is the metropolitan authority of the Church of England over the See of Honolulu. Did this authority pass ipso facto in annexation, or was a formal cession required?"

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From this brief abstract of the somewhat voluminous printed and written debate which has already taken place, it will be seen that this subject can hardly be ignored in the coming General Convention. Nor ought it to be. Matters of such serious importance ought not to be settled in a corner, nor by any private or personal authority. They ought to be done openly, and with such manifest conformity to constitutional catholic law that no bad precedents may be established for the future misdeeds of the Church. And we are confident that all parties who have hitherto dealt provisionally with this matter would desire it to be finally settled in that way, and in that way only.

The danger, as we have already said, is that matters of merely local or temporary significance may be allowed to obscure greater matters of fundamental importance. We desire, then, to submit to the consideration of our readers and the Church the following as the fundamental points to be determined:

In the founding of the See of Honolulu, there were only two parties, the Church of England, represented by, and acting through, its chief Metropolitan, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Honolulu. Afterward, as the work of the Church increased and the See itself became a more and more visible entity, that See acquired certain corporate ecclesiastical rights which no external power has any right to take away. Thus, before the Islands became a part of the territory of the United States, there were really three parties in interest: the Church of England, represented by the Metropolitan; the Bishop of Honolulu; and the See of Honolulu.

What was the effect of the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands by the United States? Did that change of civil jurisdiction ipso facto oust the Archbishop of Canterbury from his metropolitan authority over the Islands? Did it ipso facto transfer the ecclesiastical allegiance of Bishop Willis from the Church of England to the Church in the United States? Did it ipso facto subject the See of Honolulu to the jurisdiction of the American Church? We submit that each and every one of these three questions must be answered in the negative. It may be true, and it doubtless is true, that when the territory in which a see is situated is permanently attached to a different national jurisdiction, each and every one of these three questions must be answered in the negative. It may be true, and it doubtless is true, that when the territory in which a see is situated is permanently attached to a different national jurisdiction, each and every one of these three questions must be answered in the negative.

1. It is needless to argue that the metropolitan authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury ought in some way to be renounced; for, until it is in some way withdrawn, the Bishop, and his See along with him, will continue to be bound by their settled ecclesiastical allegiance.

2. Again, the Bishop of Honolulu is fully possessed of all the rights of permanent jurisdiction which belong to the status of a catholic bishop, and of no one of these rights can he be lawfully despoiled because of any change in the temporal status of the Sandwich Islands.

he kept out of the field of public discussion.

1. With the Archbishop of Canterbury there is no difficulty whatsoever to be apprehended. The universal veneration of all American Churchmen for the Primate of all England—and, we will add, for the present Primate, Dr. Temple—is too deep and sincere to permit any lack of the reverent observance which is due to him from a daughter Church of the Church of England; and Dr. Temple is too straightforwardly practical and just a man to allow any question of principle to interfere with the wise accomplishment of a transfer of jurisdiction which he knows to be inevitable. We should say, therefore, that the whole matter of the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury to relinquish his metropolitan jurisdiction over the See of Honolulu might safely be left to be settled between him and the Presiding Bishop of the Church in the United States. If the Archbishop should think it needful to make any conditions preliminary to his surrender of jurisdiction, they could thus be conveyed to the American Episcopate in next October and quietly settled in the House of Bishops before being announced to the House of Deputies.

2. In like manner, Bishop Willis ought frankly to make known whatever claims he may deem it right to insist upon as conditions of his submitting to the jurisdiction of the American Church, or of resigning his episcopal jurisdiction over Honolulu. In the interest of his See it would be wise to make his claims as moderate as possible; but even if they should seem to be unreasonable, we must strenuously maintain that no power on earth, either civil or ecclesiastical, has the right to compel him to abandon his See or to submit to a new jurisdiction otherwise than of his own accord.

3. We have no sufficient knowledge of the organization of the See of Honolulu to enable us to judge whether there is any way in which it could directly resent its cause and its desires to the authorities of the Church in the United States; but if there is an organization competent to the performance of such a duty, we conceive that justice would require that the Church in the United States should give due consideration to the claims of the See so represented.

We have thus endeavored clearly and plainly, and without the admission of a single element of personality, to state the rights which the Church in the United States must scrupulously respect in taking over the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the See of Honolulu. But there is another side of the matter which requires to be equally well understood, and which we shall endeavor to state with equal clearness, plainness and impartiality.

We must reaffirm the proposition that while the permanent change of temporal sovereignty over the Sandwich Islands ought to be followed by a transfer of the ecclesiastical allegiance of the American Church there to the Church in the United States, that transfer has not resulted ipso facto upon the acquisition of the Islands by this country. It is a thing to be done, and wisely done, with due regard to the rights of all concerned. But one of the parties now chiefly concerned in this matter is the American Church, and the American Church, on its part, is entitled to determine the conditions on which it will receive and provide for the future maintenance of the Church in Honolulu. The fact that the S. P. G. has felt itself justified in refusing any further support to the Bishop and See of Honolulu does not ipso facto lay the American Church under any obligation to take up that burden. A mere declaration by the Archbishop of Canterbury of his readiness to abandon his metropolitan jurisdiction over the See of Honolulu would not, ipso facto, require the American Church to assume that jurisdiction. There still remain the two important entities of the Bishop and the See; and while the Church in the United States has no power, no right, and, we believe, no disposition, to disregard any existing right either of the Bishop or of the See, it is not less clear that the Church in the United States has a perfect right to decline to assume the responsibilities of jurisdiction, until any and all conditions which it may deem to be necessary to the permanent well-being of the Church in Honolulu shall have been complied with.

If any of these conditions are of a personal character, they ought by all means to be settled privately or behind the closed doors of the House of Bishops. We sincerely trust that any correspondence or negotiations that may be necessary to the quiet settlement of this important matter may be conducted privately, and that the case may be made up and settled before the General Convention meets, without further warfare in pamphlets and the public press.

Moana Hotel at night has the appearance of a fashionable watering place, as such it is to Honolulu. It is a Tuxedo and decollete hostelry, and presents a pleasing spectacle of ease, wealth and cosiness.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, March 22.
O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, 8 days from Port Los Angeles with 545 Porto Rican immigrants.
T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, Palmer, from the Orient.
I. L. strmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai.
I. L. strmr. James Maki, Tullitt, from Kauai.
I. L. strmr. Iwalei, Gregory, from Hawaii.
I. L. strmr. Neeau, Wyman, from Kauai.
Saturday, March 23.
O. S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, from San Francisco March 18.
U. S. A. T. Indiana, Merle, from San Francisco March 18.
W. strmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
I. L. strmr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Kauai.
Am. bk. Aiden Heine, Potter, 10 days from San Francisco.
Sunday, March 24.
I. L. strmr. Hanalei, Greene, from Hanalei.
I. L. strmr. Mikahala, Pedersen, from Kauai.
I. L. strmr. Waleale, Pita, from Kauai.
I. L. strmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kukuhaele.
W. strmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahu-lu and way ports.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, March 22.
T. K. K. America Maru, going, for the Orient.
I. L. strmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maui, and Kona.
Saturday, March 23.
T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, for San Francisco.
W. strmr. Helene, Lane, for Hawaii.
Am. bk. Gerard C. Tobey, Gove, for San Francisco.
Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Jackson, for San Francisco.
H. B. M. P. S. Waspette, for Anapoua.
I. L. strmr. Neeau, Wyman, from Kauai.
Sunday, March 24.
Am. sp. Columbia, Mattison, for the Sound.
Monday, March 25.
U. S. A. T. Indiana, Merle, for Manila via Guam.
Am. bk. Irngard, Schmidt, for San Francisco with sugar.
Strmr. John A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

TO SAIL TODAY.

W. strmr. Claudine, Parker, for Kahu-lu and way ports, at 5 p. m.
W. strmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
Strmr. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kalihi-wai, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
From Port Los Angeles, per O. S. S. Zealandia, March 22—Martin Waller and wife, C. A. Bridgewater and wife, Paul Opeheimer, R. A. McFie, J. R. Vendrell, J. P. Davis, F. J. Madura and 545 Porto Ricans in the steerage.
From Kukuhaele, per strmr. Iwalei, March 22—S. E. Lucas and four deck.
From Koloa, per strmr. Neeau, March 22—G. H. Brown, Capt. Robertson and six deck.
From Nawiliwili, per strmr. W. G. Hall, March 22—G. N. Wilcox, A. S. Wilcox and wife, A. Correa, Messrs. Titcomb, Darling, Stopp, C. Rice, J. L. Lloyd, W. A. Kinney, A. Raaf.
The following passengers arrived on the Mariposa: M. T. Adams, Mrs. S. C. Ainsworth, A. S. Armuth, J. L. Barker and wife, Miss Barker, J. B. Barracough, R. F. Beard, Miss B. Beard, L. G. Boes, Mrs. E. C. Brown, S. Brown, wife and child, E. C. Canter, Mrs. J. W. Carnes, Miss A. Christal, R. J. Cochran, Miss M. Cunningham, G. W. Currier, Miss Currier, W. J. DeGuer, Miss Louise Eager, R. F. Fowler and wife, R. H. Fowler, wife, child and wife, H. J. Hart, G. F. Henshall, Mrs. B. Herbert and child, H. G. Howard, A. G. Hoyt, Thos. Hughes and wife, Miss H. Huntington, Miss Jessie Johnson, Miss E. Killian, Miss M. L. Kimball, Mrs. E. Knowlton, J. Lucas, A. J. McCarty and wife, E. B. McCannan, wife and child, Geo. S. McKendall, E. F. Nichols, J. W. Parmelee, Wm. Peters, Mrs. O. P. Pfafflin, S. S. Powers, Miss N. Raymond, W. H. Rice, Miss F. Russell, Mrs. J. A. Saucedo, W. A. Schenk, G. Schneider, Mrs. F. M. Simpson, M. A. Smith, A. H. Thompson and wife, G. Turner, J. A. Tutthill and wife, J. W. Wilson and wife, H. Wolf, J. P. Mayfield, Col. G. W. Macfarlane.

On Saturday afternoon the Kinau arrived, as usual, from Hilo and way ports. She brought the following passengers: T. W. G. Hall, Hon. J. A. Bick, Captain W. Matson and wife, Miss L. Matson, L. A. Thurston, J. M. Raymond, John D. Holman, Frank S. Knaus, A. Larrison, Alex. Holliday, J. J. Johnson, H. D. Walters, George H. Schell, Miss L. S. Foster, Miss E. L. Stoye, Dr. T. D. Hacker, S. C. Parry, F. T. Pritchard, Mrs. F. T. Pritchard, J. Johnson, J. H. Berkner, C. C. Philbrick, A. Holga, J. B. Ross, Miss L. Hoog, Miss A. Kessler, L. Shetterly, D. L. Shetterly, D. S. Getchell, J. H. Watson, George A. Grege, J. Ashworth, A. C. Spring, A. Bromada, Miss Bromada, Mrs. W. F. Peterson, H. A. Stoddard, L. B. Head, Mrs. W. J. Head, M. M. Kohn, A. McBrady, E. H. Wodehouse, Miss Ivy R. Hadden, Miss M. Shipman, Master C. Ahrens, E. K. Lindsay, George Kent, Miss L. Severance, C. Stackwall, P. Peck, H. G. Bartlett, H. L. Whitcomb, Miss T. Washburn, L. M. Whitehouse, George Gustafson and wife, Miss Hazel Gillett, Harry J. Craft, F. S. Ducker, Mr. Tebecker, wife and two children, Mrs. L. Kiteat, Mrs. T. R. Bryant, W. E. Peterson, Mrs. J. L. Shetterly, J. W. Hind, John McGilvray, C. Hottey, George D. Russell, Miss Mary Russell, William Flanders, R. W. Piller, J. Platts, A. K. Nawahl, J. H. Olmstead, C. H. Carlson, E. W. Mulligan, C. H. Snyder, E. C. Brown, R. L. Carr, J. Gilman and 95 deck.

The following passengers arrived on the Claudine: A. Hartwell, H. P. Bick, Mrs. W. A. Lowrie, Mrs. F. E. Atwater, J. M. Dowsett, Judge Humphreys, S. M. Ballou, F. J. Raven, A. N. Hayselden, D. K. Hayselden, H. English, W. F. Hala and daughter, T. Kalama, R. Demeter, Joseph Kalama, T. Hasegawa, Peka Halsey, Fun Tuma, Mrs. Iauhimahu and two children, Mrs. Kalama, Mrs. Ikuwa, W. E. Beavis, C. W. Bridges, wife and two children, Miss Houdini, F. H. Hayselden, E. H. Hayselden, Jr., Paul Jarrett, W. E. Decker, and 52 deck.

Maui Shipping.

March 20—Hilo Concho, going, for San Francisco, with 50 tons sugar; value \$15,000.
The ship is loading sugar for San Francisco.
The brig Galilee arrived at Honolulu from Honolulu, Kilauea, and Hilo.

Mr. David Jardine has been elected chairman of the Oahu Steamship Company, in succession to Lord Lovelock, who died on February 11.

MYSTICS AT THE COLLEGE HILLS SALES THE VOLCANO WENT TO SEE

Welcome to the Shriners at Moanalua was the signal which fluttered from the halyards of the giant flagstaff on the estate of Hon. S. M. Damon on Saturday afternoon, over which floated a magnificent "Old Glory," straining at its fastenings and flying seawards. Long before the special train of five cars which bore two hundred and fifty Shriners and their fair guests arrived at the beautiful country estate of Mr. Damon, the code signal could be seen in conspicuous relief against the sky.

The special train which left Honolulu at 2:30 o'clock was in charge of Nobles L. T. Grant and Andrew Brown of Aloha Temple and carried the larger part of the visiting Shriners. Imperial Potentate Lou B. Winsor and a cavalcade of about thirty-five Nobles and ladies of the Imperial Pilgrimage were not with the party, being at that time on the briny deep on their return from the volcano.

The train was met at the estate station by Mr. Damon, who delivered over the keys, grounds, flowers and hospitality of Moanalua to his guests. It was a gay party that alighted from the train and at once visited the grassy lawns which once sheltered scions of Kamehameha dynasty. The guests were taken by surprise at the sweeping expanse of the grounds and the quaint buildings which dotted the lawns here and there with picturesque abandon.

Mr. Damon's open-hearted hospitality won the Shriners at first greeting and they immediately proceeded to carry off sections of the estate piecemeal—in their kodaks. It was a veritable kodak army. At every turn one was greeted by Polyphemus-eyed cameras and Mr. Damon himself was the recipient of much of their attention.

The grassy lawns and the bedroom of one of the Kamehamehas furnished as he left it, were constantly filled with the Shriners. Near the residence was a marquee, beneath which and the shade of many trees nearby refreshments were served throughout the afternoon. Solomon's quartet club early began to hypnotize the visitors and drew them unreluctantly toward the pavilion used for dancing. The beautiful Chinese cabinets, tables and settees of ebony inlaid with mother-of-pearl were moved to the sides of the pavilion and soon the Shriners were revelling in the waltz and the deus temps to the strains of the native love songs and the hula. The afternoon wore a pleasant aspect and not until the visitors were about to embark upon their train late in the day did the heavens open and send down cooling showers. Mr. Damon pointed to an arching rainbow which seemed like a frame for the pretty picture of Moanalua extending from the sea to the rugged ridges, which he said never failed to appear when Moanalua was in gala attire.

Dainty refreshments of fruit-fritter, ice cream, sandwiches, coffee and soda were provided. When tired of dancing the marquee was a favorite retreat to which finally the muscicians came and sang the prettiest of the Hawaiian love songs. Some splendid photographs of the entire group were made at this place. Those who visited the gardens and groves brought back huge cocoanuts in the husks and spent much of the afternoon in inscribing them with appropriate remembrances of their visit.

When the hour for departure came there were many sighs of regret from the ladies of the party and one and all thanked Mr. Damon for the rare opportunity extended them to roam over the most beautiful estate in Hawaii. As the train was about to leave the little station three rousing cheers and a rousing tiger were given for Moanalua, for Mr. Damon and lastly for "Old Glory," which fluttered a dignified good-bye to the Mystics.

Sounding at Pearl Harbor.

Preliminary soundings were made yesterday over the bar at the entrance to Pearl Harbor. Mr. Henry of the firm of Clark & Henry, which has been awarded the contract for the dredging of Pearl Harbor, went down to the harbor yesterday in Archibald Young's splendid gasoline launch. Others accompanied him for the purpose of making soundings over the bar. The Young brothers have the handling of the launch, which, as everybody knows, is called the Water Witch.

The Water Witch left Honolulu about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning and returned about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. She made a fine run down and came back in even better time. It was an ideal day for this mode of traveling and those aboard, outside of the business accomplished, had a most enjoyable time.

Soundings were made both on the inside and outside of the bar at the entrance of Pearl Harbor, as well as directly over the bar. It was found that the water over the bar averaged from twelve to eighteen feet.

Mr. Henry went ashore for the purpose of selecting a site for quarters and offices and so forth, while the dredging is going on. He chose the spot where the old bar works used to be.

The contractor was more than pleased with the conditions and was well satisfied with the soundings made. These soundings were only preliminary, however, a specially equipped boat will go down to Pearl Harbor within a few days and two men will proceed to investigate the nature of the material which forms the bottom.

Mr. Henry returns to San Francisco on the Mariposa and will immediately arrange for sending all the necessary paraphernalia down here so that work can be commenced on the dredging of the bar within about six weeks.

Clark & Henry offered to do the work for \$65,000. This is \$100 less than the amount provided for by the United States Government.

The channel to be dredged, according to the conditions of the contract, is to be 30 feet wide, 50 feet deep at low tide and 120 feet deep at high tide.

The class of buyers that attended the auction sale of lots at the College Hills addition, Moanalua valley, on Saturday afternoon indicates that the suburb will be one of the most exclusive in Honolulu. The sale was held on the grounds behind Rocky Hill and was attended by a large number of wealthy people who were present to select building sites. The sale came off readily and the aggregate sums bid amounted to \$108,753. It was, in fact, the largest sale of residences lots which the real estate men have witnessed for the past three years. The promoters of the new suburb have extensively advertised the lots which were offered for sale on Saturday and the visitors were not disappointed by what they saw of the improvements which have been made in what was once fair pasture land belonging to the Oahu College property. Broad streets, macadamized and rolled evenly, flanked by stone curbing, have been cut through the addition, while smaller alleyways have been laid out with a view to giving the property holders easy access to the rear of their premises. The main boulevards present a pleasing aspect and the rounded corners are a great improvement over the square corners in the city blocks. The view is a magnificent one and has the advantage of a sweeping expanse taking at Diamond Head, Moanalua valley and far down the coast line of Waikiki. A gentle rain fell at intervals during the sale, indicating that Moanalua, the valley of sunshine and flowers, was keeping up its reputation.

The bidding was brisk and the lots fell into the hands of people who are sure to beautify them.

Rocky Hill slope proved a lodestone for a number of the buyers and lots there were bought by Mrs. W. R. Castle, W. Wolters, G. B. McClellan and C. F. Peterson. J. B. Atherton purchased lots adjoining Moanalua road, at the extreme mauka end of the addition. H. P. Baldwin, the sugar baron of Maui, bought in an acre and a half of the choice property surmounting the high hill where golfers were sometimes wont to harry the elusive gutta-percha.

Auctioneer Morgan, alive to his opportunities, made the most of the beauties of each section of the addition and proved that he was an able talker when the sale was finished. McClellan & Pond and Castle & Lansdale engineered the preparations for the sale and have been active in securing the best class of buyers. As representatives of the trustees of Oahu College they have a vested interest in the neighborhood of \$10,000 in survey work, laying out the streets and making the necessary sanitary connections.

Following is the full list of lots sold, prices realized and the names of the buyers:

Block 1, Miss M. J. Zeigler, lot 7, \$1,200.
Block 1, Mrs. W. R. Castle, lot 8, \$2,350.
Block 1, Mrs. W. R. Castle, lot 9, \$2,100.
Block 2, J. B. Atherton, lot 1, \$1,800.
Block 2, J. B. Atherton, lot 2, \$1,500.
Block 2, Mrs. E. Buffandeau, lot 3, \$1,100.
Block 2, Geo. F. Benton, lot 6, \$1,800.
Block 2, Geo. F. Benton, lot 7, \$1,400.
Block 3, Rev. O. P. Emerson, lot 15, \$1,100.
Block 3, Rev. O. P. Emerson, lot 16, \$1,100.
Block 3, Chas. Peterson, lot 9, \$925.
Block 7, W. Wolters, lot 1, \$1,500.
Block 7, W. Wolters, lot 2, \$1,600.
Block 7, J. B. Atherton, lot 3, \$1,700.
Block 7, Jonathan Shaw, lot 4, \$1,500.
Block 7, J. Nathan Shaw, lot 8, \$1,500.
Block 7, G. B. McClellan, lot 9, \$1,250.
Block 7, C. F. Peterson, lot 10, \$1,150.
Block 7, C. F. Peterson, lot 11, \$1,100.
Block 7, C. F. Peterson, lot 12, \$1,100.
Block 7, J. A. Thompson, lot 13, \$1,100.
Block 7, R. F. Beardmore, lot 14, \$1,700.
Block 9, C. F. Schermerhorn, lot 5, \$1,100.
Block 9, A. C. Lovelock, lot 13, \$1,600.
Block 9, J. P. Cooke, lot 20, \$2,000.
Block 9, J. P. Cooke, lot 21, \$2,000.
Block 9, J. P. Cooke, lot 22, \$2,000.
Block 9, J. P. Cooke, lot 23, \$2,000.
Block 10, W. F. Chamberlain, lot 5, \$1,100.
Block 12, C. F. Peterson, lot 1, \$2,300.
Block 12, J. B. Atherton, lot 2, \$2,100.
Block 12, J. B. Atherton, lot 3, \$2,100.
Block 12, P. C. Jones, lot 4, \$1,000.
Block 12, C. F. Peterson, lot 8, \$1,800.
Block 12, C. F. Peterson, lot 9, \$1,800.
Block 15, J. B. Atherton, lot 3, \$2,000.
Block 15, George F. Benton, lot 4, \$1,500.
Block 19, G. B. McClellan, lot 2, \$600.
Block 20, W. R. Castle, Jr., lot 3, \$1,750.
Block 20, W. R. Castle, Jr., lot 8, \$600.

Also Kicks at Music.

We don't remember the name of the Hawaiian philanthropist who has introduced a bill providing for a conservatory of music in Hilo. Verily we shall feel obliged to look it up and see that a grateful town inscribes it on a tablet of brass and put it in a public place. The jealousy that will be caused in Honolulu by the establishment of such an institution would be well worth the cost of the tablet. Hilo would indeed be well on the way to become the Boston of the Pacific. Outside of the purely sentimental and ambitious features of the case we cannot say that a conservatory of music is particularly needed. There is too much singing here as it is, especially on Saturday nights, and an instrumental way Klondike Dan supplies our every want. We need new water pipes, wider streets and a recorder's office a vast deal more than we need a conservatory of music. We, that is most of us, are destined to spend all our time in the next world thrumming a harp, but anything in that line we might learn in this world would be of very little assistance.—Hilo Tribune.

Seeds From Wilcox.

The Advertiser acknowledges receipt of a package of seeds from the United States Department of Agriculture by kindness of H. W. Wilcox. This is a sample of what he has been distributing among his constituents and consists of onions, lettuce, cucumbers, watermelons and peas. Each package has printed directions in regard to planting and tending, and the vegetables being the result of the most careful and scientific selection we hope they will be given a fair trial as much improvement in the condition of our vegetable market may result.

The British Admiralty Court has awarded to the British steamer Bonarville and to certain barge \$19,975 for assisting the Red Star steamer Westland in December last.

Lou B. Winsor, Imperial Potentate of the Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for North America, returned on Saturday afternoon from a jaunt on the Island of Hawaii, a pop into the crater of Kilauea, and a voyage between Honolulu and Hilo the less said of which the better. The Imperial Potentate was not alone in his journey to the hot sands at Hilo and the ascent of Kilauea's slopes, for about thirty-five Nobles and ladies of the Imperial Pilgrimage accompanied him.

All have returned with praises upon their lips for the scenes that they saw on Hawaii and the wonderful resources which were presented to their view while skirting the Island from landing place to landing place. Mr. Winsor says that his trip well repaid him for the discomforts which arose during the voyage between Honolulu and Hilo and it was one which he would not have missed, as the majority of the Nobles did. The only reason he can assign for their not taking the trip was that the delights of Honolulu were too great a factor in the making out of their individual itineraries.

"That was a great plantation that we went through—Oahu plantation I mean—and one can begin to appreciate the vast amount of capital that is being expended in developing the sugar interests of our Islands. We, of course, rode up to the plantation on the new Hilo railroad, which is a fine piece of work, and then drove on through the plantation. It is a vast enterprise and opened up my eyes as to what you have in Hawaii to make its men so wealthy."

"The volcano was not performing when we were there. There was just a little vapor and a few strands of smoke arising from the crevices, but it was worth seeing just the same. That's what we journeyed out to the Hawaiian Islands for and I'm glad I went."

Others in the party echo the sentiments of the Imperial Potentate and speak in the highest terms of the plantation interests which were unfolded to their gaze on the big Island.

Speaking of the magnitude of the enterprise which brought the Shriners to the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Winsor said it was quite unusual and therefore quite a concession to the Islands for such an organization to come as a body and individually from the four corners of the United States to see a temple of the ancient Arabic order established in this Island oasis. Fraternal feeling, however, prevailed above all other interests and after planning the caravan for several months and after much financial engineering, the preparations were completed and the cavalcade moved on its memorable journey, camels and all.

"We have certainly had a delightful time in Hawaii and I feel satisfied that our visit will mean more to Hawaii, for we are good proselytizers, we Shriners. Every man in our party has only praises to sing of your beautiful group. The knowledge which the Nobles have gained of the commercial, financial, business and social interests of Hawaii, and Honolulu in particular, will be spread almost over the entire United States. Although the pilgrimage is under the auspices of Saladin Temple, yet Nobles from many other temples have joined us. Our visit has revealed to us that the Islands are deserving of us that the Islands are deserving of patronage from the mother country in every line of business."

Mr. Winsor leaves Honolulu on the Ventura and will go direct to his home in Reed City, Michigan. He will be accompanied by the majority of Nobles and ladies of the party which originally started. On Thursday about sixty Shriners will return on the Zealandia, which sails at noon on that day. Four or five are to leave on the Mariposa tomorrow.

Tonight the Imperial Potentate and his Nobles and ladies will attend in a body the production of "Nell Gwynne" at the opera house. Tomorrow evening a Shriners reception will be held at the Moana hotel.

Hope Still Survives.

Hope for the construction of a railway to Kawaihae should not be abandoned because Mr. Gehl has not written as frequently as he should to his associates here. To float a scheme like a railway requires time and patience. Capital is and ever was, timid, and it cannot be expected that an investment running into the millions will be made without first investigating the source of returns. So far as known the investors have not yet visited Hilo, though at least a half dozen men interested in railroad construction have come here and looked over the situation and left apparently satisfied. Some day representatives of the men behind the guns may come here and decide to put money into the scheme and build the road. The public may depend upon it that Mr. Gehl has not abandoned the enterprise and if he fails to secure the coin in one place there is nothing to prevent his taking his wares to another. That a railway will be built along the coast cannot be questioned, and the public feels that if Mr. Gehl does not write it, Mr. Dillingham will.—Hilo Herald.

Halo Shipping.

Arrivals—March 18: Am. schr. Allen A. V. Iversen master, 266 tons, from Eureka 2 days with cargo of lumber.
Departures—March 19: Am. schr. Helen N. Kimball, for Kahu-lu in ballast to take on sugar at Hana, Maui, March 21; Am. bk. Annie Johnson, A. N. Nelson master, for San Francisco with cargo of sugar and four passengers—H. D. Crockett, A. L. Austin, A. Fielding, R. A. Wilson.
Steamer Changes Hands.
The interest of A. W. Beadle & Co. in the new steamer Santa Ana has been purchased by Charles Nelson & Co., who have control of the vessel.

King William IV's coronation coat the nation asked \$20,000; the expense of King Edward VII's coronation, it is expected, will be much heavier.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

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BATISTES, PERCALES AND DIMITIES—

Dainty and tasteful patterns; imperishable colors; the very latest product of the New England mills. The yard 15 and 20 cents.

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You can't tell them from silk, make up into beautifully soft, clinging gowns. A score of patterns. The yard 25 cents.

FRENCH LACES AND GRENA-DINES—

In the choicest weaves and color combinations, white, black and yellow grounds, harmonizing exquisitely with entirely new and handsome designs. The yard \$5.00 and \$6.00.

TISSUES AND ZEPHYRS—

Every piece spic and span, light in weight, but strong in weave. The yard 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c.

Samples of everything except the French Laces and Grenadines, sent free to any address.

WHITNEY & MARSH, Ltd

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, BOX 171.

HONOLULU, H. I.

NEWS OF WORLD

CONDENSED

Sir Edward Arnold is almost totally blind. President and Mrs. McKinley are at Canton. Troublesome times are reported in Panama.

The British troops at Cape Town are being garrisoned against the plague. Colonel Sanger of New York has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War.

In a recent sandstorm, sand was blown from Sahara to Northwest Germany.

It is said that Germany will probably demand a very heavy indemnity of China.

A futile attempt has been made to blackmail a son of Senator Clark of Nevada.

It is said that Puget Sound is seeking to divert the transport of troops from San Francisco.

New York specialists have been sent to Alaska to secure specimens of northern animals.

The Washington officials are unable to obtain accurate information as to Russia's plans in China.

A dispute as to the limits of the railway concessions in China renders conflict at Tien-tsin imminent.

London's new Bishop has expressed a dislike for ostentation and regrets that he must live in a palace.

Among the Victoria Crosses recently awarded for gallantry in South Africa two went to boys from the truant school at Merthyr Tydfil.

Mr. John Owen, who six years ago was a millhand at Oldham, has been made a Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford. He studied at Balliol College, taking his bachelor's degree with first-class honors in history, two years ago.

Another piece of the great plan of the city of Rome in marble, the "Forma Urbis" of the time of Sulpicius Severus has been discovered in the Roman Forum, where it was used to stop a drain. It has engraved on it the plan of the greater part of the Baths of Agrippa, together with the Pantheon.

Austria and Mexico have resumed intercourse for the first time since the execution of Emperor Maximilian. Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed Prince Kisevich-Metsch to represent him in the dedication of a memorial chapel to his brother on the spot at Queretaro, where Maximilian was shot in 1867.

Four first-class battleships are to be launched on the same day, March 5, in England; the Montague at Devonport, the Albemarle at Chatham, the Kent at Portsmouth and the Drake at Pembroke. Another ship of the Admiral class, the Russell, was launched two weeks ago, being the first battleship launched in the reign of King Edward VII.

A Roman mob unveiled a new bronze fountain in the Villa Nazionale by force recently. An injunction had been obtained against the exhibition of the fountain, on the ground that the naked figures of Naladi that adorned it were immoral. A crowd armed with tools marched to the place and tore down the boards that enclosed the fountain.

A new province is to be formed in India by placing the four districts of the Punjab that lie beyond the Indus under a government of their own. They are the extreme northwest districts that have been the scenes of the recent petis wars, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, with the political agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khair, the Kuram, Tochi and Wana.

Bavaria has resumed relations with Greece for the first time since the Athenians drove out the late King Otto. As one result, Prof. Furtenwangler, director of the Munich Glyptothek, will go to Aegina next summer to excavate the site where the Aegietan statues of the Munich museum were found, in the hope of discovering evidence that may decide what is the relative position of the groups to each other.

Bangor in North Wales has a University College where education recently caused a row. The students held an Elstredded, which seems to be the Welsh for a glee club concert, and after that was a flirtation and disregard of the chaperones' scoldings. For this, one young woman was rusticated, when the rest of the students threatened to cut recitations in a body, but after a few days thought better of it and submitted.

Off Corico, the island at the southern end of Greece, divers are bringing up art treasures that were sunk 20 years before Christ. Lucian tells of a ship laden with art spoils that went down on the voyage from Athens to Rome, and it is believed that the wreck has been found now. Besides many bronze statues, a life-size bronze statue resembling the Hermes of Praxiteles, has been brought up. Some objects are excellent, but others are corroded.

While on their journey to Australia the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York will be escorted all the way by British fleets. The Channel Squadron will accompany them from Portsmouth to Gibraltar; from there one division of the Mediterranean fleet will guard them to Malta and the other division from Malta to Port Said. Six torpedo boat destroyers will form the escort, through the Rock Canal, and two warships will see them to the entrance of the Red Sea. There they will be taken up by the East India Squadron, which will accompany them all the way to New Guinea, and then hand them over to the Australian Squadron, which will convey them to Sydney. The voyage from Australia to Vancouver on their way back through Canada is likely to be less formal.

BY AUTHORITY.

MR. WM. KAHALEOLE has this day been appointed a member of the Board of Fence Commissioners for the District of Koolau-poko, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, vice A. Ku, deceased.

J. A. MCANDLESS, Supt. of Public Works, Public Works Dept., Honolulu, March 19, 1901. 2265—Mch 22, 25, 29

FOR SALE.

ONE NEW AUSTIN, No. 3 JAW, ROCK CRUSHER. Capacity, ten to fourteen tons per hour.

App'd. THEO. H. DAVIES CO., LTD. 2264

UNION MILL CO.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at its office in Kalaia, on Thursday, April 4th, at 10 a. m.

JAMES RENTON, President, Kalaia, March 15, 1901. 2264-3t

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed the administrator of the estate of Isabella May Powell, deceased, late of Kalaia, Kauai, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said estate to present their claims with vouchers, whether secured or otherwise, at his office, Judd building, in the city of Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, February 25, 1901.

G. R. CARTER, Administrator of the Estate of Isabella May Powell.

2260-5t—March 5, 12, 19, 26; April 2.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Dr. Hiram P. Huggs, late of Kealia, Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Kealia, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to